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SIGNIFICANCE OF USSR INITIATIVE ON MEDIUM RANGE MISSILES

LD071834 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] It's a fact that opponents of political relaxation have stepped up their activities lately. It's a fact that they have succeeded in complicating the international situation. But it is just as evident that they have failed to halt the relaxation process. This has been proved by the Soviet-West German summit meeting. There has been a wide international response to the two countries' resolve to do all they can to make the easing of tension a dominant trend in international relations. The relaxation of tension has grown deep roots, but these roots cannot remain viable if the arms race continues, let alone intensifies. This explains why the world community is so much alarmed over NATO's new programs for military buildup especially by the Washington-imposed decision for the production and deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Problems of military relaxation have now become the key problem. The Soviet Union and West Germany discussed them at length during their talks in Moscow and came to the conclusion that efforts in the area should be stepped up to attain concrete results. In this context much interest has been evoked by the new Soviet initiative concerning medium-range nuclear missiles. In the course of the Soviet-West German meeting Leonid Brezhnev suggested that the problem of such missiles in Europe be discussed without waiting for the SALT II treaty to be ratified. This question must be discussed as an organic part of the question of American forward-based nuclear weapons. Whichever agreement is attained could be realized after the SALT II treaty came into effect.

The significance of this initiative can be understood all the easier if we take into consideration that because of NATO and especially Washington activities the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe has been driven into a blind alley. The Soviet Union has called for solving this problem on more than one occasion but the NATO countries, yielding to American pressure, adopted their decision on the Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles last December, thereby putting emphasis on a further buildup of medium-range nuclear weapons. It's too early to judge how things will shape in the area after the new Soviet initiative. The West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the proposal as a major step. President Carter feels it merits consideration. In the opinion of many observers there are now signs that the problem of medium-range missiles might finally be taken out of the deadlock. As President Leonid Brezhnev has noted, there can be no deadend situation in realistic policies unless such situations are created artificially. This is equally true of the problem of military relaxation or any other acute problem of international life.

Forward-Based Systems Talks 'Realistic'

LD071638 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 7 Jul 80

["Consistent Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Guided by the interests of peace and security, the Soviet side has proposed to open a debate on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. Such a statement of the question is a reflection of the realistic attitude to the problem and sincere wish to prevent a slipping down to a new cold war.

The United States has had medium-range missile systems since the 1950's. It was already at that time that Washington created forward-based weapons capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory, in particular bombers based in Britain and the FRG, Phantoms based on aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and Baltic seas. At present submarines with the Poseidon missiles carrying almost 500 nuclear warheads have been added to them. Five submarines of this type have been placed at the disposal of the NATO command. There are 784 units of U.S. forward-based weapons in Europe, including about 300 units in Britain and France taken together. According to the decisions of the December NATO session, a further growth of armed forces of the bloc is envisaged, as well as an almost one-hundred-percent increase in the ability of airlifting troops, and, which is the main thing, the deployment in the territory of sovereign West European states of another 600 qualitatively new medium-range missiles. Some strategists in the West claim that the Soviet Union has a superiority in medium-range missiles in Europe. The opponents of detente are having recourse to such a claim in order to try to substantiate the arms race, the creation of new types of missile weapons and their deployment in Europe. But over the last ten years, the Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly declared by the leaders of our state, has not increased in the territory of the country's European part the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons by a single missile, nor by a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers as well as the yield of nuclear charges of these missiles have been somewhat reduced. And there is another important factor--the Soviet Union does not deploy such missiles in the territories of other states. The policy of the imperialist circles of the United States, which have taken a course for military supremacy and build-up of arms in Europe, is fraught with a threat to peace and security. The avenue to continuing detente lies through talks within the framework of the Soviet Government's fresh peace initiative.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION; EFFORTS MUST BE STEPPED UP

LD071433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "In Favor of a Businesslike Approach"]

[Excerpts] Geneva--The annual Disarmament Committee session is continuing its work in Geneva. The echo of the initiative put forward by the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee conference in May has had an appreciable impact on the session in the Palais des Nations. This reaction is natural: Many proposals contained in the declaration adopted in Warsaw touch on the problems this session is engaged in solving.

The first in the series of problems being discussed by the committee is the need to start without delay businesslike talks on ending production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of them until they are totally eliminated. The proposal for such talks was made by the USSR and the other socialist countries back at last year's session in Geneva, and the fact that a committee that regards nuclear disarmament as its chief task has still not even started consultations can only cause perplexity.

Diplomats and military experts in Geneva have studied the socialist countries' initiative aimed at the speediest conclusion and entry into force of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. There can be no doubt that, here too, the Disarmament Committee could make a useful, constructive and--which is the main thing--timely contribution to solving this task which is so pressing. The question of not using nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states that have none on their territory, and also of not deploying nuclear weapons on the territory of countries where there are none at present also requires a similar approach.

The stance of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community states, and all true supporters of ending the arms race and of disarmament is clear: Efforts in favor of peace and detente and the development of cooperation must be stepped up in every direction, using the potential of every organization and forum.

PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES SCHMIDT VISIT, SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD071043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Vitaliy Korionov]

[Excerpt] The struggle underway in the world today is acute and tense. The development of international life does not, indeed cannot, proceed in a straight line. Nonetheless the main trend is increasingly clear.

"Despite the fact that international life is producing many complications," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said on 3 July in the Kremlin at the dinner in honor of the Vietnamese leaders, "we may rightly call the present period of historical development a glorious one. Despite the toughening of the imperialist and reactionary forces, mankind is scaling one peak after another on the way to lasting peace. The people's attraction to equal cooperation and progress is strengthening."

This situation is not a heaven-sent gift. It is above all socialism which has imparted a fundamentally new direction to the development of international relations. It is precisely to socialism that the peoples are primarily endebted for the fact that an improvement in the international situation was achieved and detente became the determining trend in the seventies.

"Detente," the CPSU Central Committee June resolution points out, "is the natural result of the correlation of forces which has taken shape in the world arena in recent decades. The military-strategic equilibrium achieved between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is a gain of fundamental historical significance. It serves as a factor restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, which accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples. Calculations aimed at shaking this equilibrium are doomed to failure.

The preservation of detente is a key issue of our time. Together with the fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union is continuing to work actively in this direction. Their efforts are bearing beneficial fruit.

Among sober-minded circles in the capitalist countries and above all in West Europe the conviction is being established that the preservation of detente is vitally important for the entire world and above all for Europe. The talks between the USSR and FRG leaders which ended in Moscow on 1 July were new confirmation of this.

The talks between FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and H.-D. Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, and the Soviet leaders took place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and a spirit of frankness. It would be illusory to suppose that the sides' views coincide in all respects. There are issues where the sides' views differ, and differ substantially. But on the main question--the question of preventing war and preserving detente--the sides' views were the same.

The results of the talks are an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and security, the normalization of the international climate and the further development of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

"Special significance," the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers note, "attaches to the fact that despite the complications in the international situation and the presence of substantial discrepancies on a number of issues, as a result of the talks both sides stated quite definitely that they regard the relaxation of tension as essential, possible and useful and voiced their desire to render every assistance to ensure that it is the leading trend in international relations."

The Soviet delegation, voicing the will of the Soviet people, focused attention on questions of strengthening peace and international security, curbing the arms race and disarmament. L. I. Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet Union, advanced a number of new ideas and specific proposals aimed at achieving accords on this range of questions, including those concerning medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

A long-term program for the main avenues of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economy and industry was signed. In a situation where an economic recession is again taking place in a number of capitalist countries and the world market situation is unstable, such an agreement will be an important factor not only for strengthening the two countries' economic ties but also in stabilizing the international economy.

The talks in Moscow, which took place during a period of exacerbation of the international situation caused by the policy of the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, confirmed that it is precisely in such a situation that there is a particular need for dialogue between countries, making it possible to discuss the most complex questions and find constructive solutions for them according with the interests of preserving European and world peace.

The bygone seventies implanted in the peoples the conviction that a peaceful future can be placed on a firm foundation. The land of the soviets is directing its thoughts and deeds toward this goal. The USSR has proved again that it is prepared not verbally but in actual deeds to expand already tested roads and build new ones toward concord and cooperation with all states which want this.

The socialist policy of peace is opposed by the imperialist policy of aggression, the arms race and the preparation of new military adventures. It is not the imperialists ringleaders' strength and confidence which form the basis of this course. Imperialist reaction is afraid of the irrespressible advance of history. It hates the steady consolidation of the positions of socialism. It is frightened by the growing successes of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples defending their right to national independence and social progress. U.S. imperialism would like to regain its lost role as omnipotent leader of the capitalist world and gain an opportunity to dictate its will to other countries, including its NATO allies.

U.S. and West German press reports attest that Washington was very nervous about the FRG federal chancellor's trip to the USSR. The West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote: "The FRG chancellor knows that his U.S. partner is unenthusiastic about the timing of this trip and is displaying a skeptical attitude toward its possible results."

U.S. pressure on West Europe is not slackening. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's trip to a number of West European countries was the latest confirmation of this. The Pentagon chief's mission was shrouded in secrecy. Nonetheless reports filtered through to the press that Brown had talks in Rome, London, Bonn and Paris "about new armaments and in particular cruise missiles and mobile ICBM's." Reporting on Brown's meeting with the French leaders, AFP stated: "The U.S. secretary to all appearances could merely note France's reserve with regard to the U.S. proposals."

In the face of the U.S. imperialist circles' aggressiveness the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are enhancing their vigilance and strengthening their fraternal friendship. They regard the further intensification of cooperation as an important factor in strengthening the community's cohesiveness and in further implementing a policy of peace and detente. They will not allow a disruption of the prevailing approximately equal correlation of forces to the detriment of their own interests and security.

The Soviet-Vietnamese summit meeting held in Moscow on 3 July made a new contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship among the socialist community countries. The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] emphasized that the SRV comes out firmly in support of the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. An agreement was signed between the USSR and SRV governments on cooperation in conducting geological prospecting and in extracting oil and gas on the continental shelf of the southern SRV. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is growing increasingly strong year by year.

How Tension Is Being Fueled

Recent events in the region of Indochina, particularly on the Thai-Kampuchean border, are one more graphic example of the way in which the Chinese hegemonists, who are forming a bloc with U.S. imperialist circles and using certain reactionary regimes as helpers, are artificially creating breeding grounds of military conflicts.

The confident advance of the SRV and the strengthening of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] are attracting the attention of enemies of the new world. They are seeking to wreck at all costs the creative labor of those countries' peoples, to maintain a tense situation on the borders of the SRV and the PRK and to destabilize the situation in the region of Indochina.

For almost 2 weeks now the Thai military authorities have been carrying out armed provocations on the border with Kampuchea. These actions have been presented to the world public as operations for the "voluntary repatriation" of so-called "refugees" from Thailand to Kampuchea. But in fact an attempt has been made to infiltrate into PRK territory detachments of Pol Pot gangs entrenched in Thailand. Their aircraft, artillery and tanks provided cover for the operations. This was one more link in the chain of constant incursions by Pol Pot remnants given shelter and training in Thailand.

It is characteristic that the new armed provocation was carried out at a time when the conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN was being held in Kuala Lumpur. [paragraph continues]

The plan was obvious: to cast aspersions on the policies of the SRV and the PRK and to provoke confrontation between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other.

Immediately after the NATO Council session ended in Ankara, the U.S. secretary of state hurried off to Kuala Lumpur. Distorting the facts, E. Muskie tried to depict Thailand as some kind of victim of "Vietnamese-Kampuchean aggression." The purpose of this slanderous fabrication was revealed quite quickly: Using it as cover, Washington announced the implementation of a major new program of arms deliveries to Thailand. U.S. President Carter gave instructions for an urgent airlift of tanks, artillery pieces, recoilless guns and ammunition to Thailand.

Beijing has also mounted feverish activity. Geng Biao, vice premier of the State Council, has publicly announced that "the Chinese Government supports the actions of the Thai Government." The matter was not confined to threatening statements to the effect that Beijing might make a further attempt to "teach Vietnam a lesson." Military demonstrations have become more frequent on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

The provocative actions of the American ruling circles and the Maoists in Indochina confirm once again the correctness of the conclusion of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum: "The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism represents a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics--dangerous to all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples."

SAUDI STUBBORNESS AT OPEC'S ALGIERS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD031331 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 20 Jun 80 p 13

[R. Andreasyan article: "Compromise in Algiers"]

[Text] The 57th conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held 9-10 June in Algiers. It marked another stage in the organization members' confrontation with the developed capitalist states. By stockpiling enormous reserves of oil the West has been able to create a situation on the capitalist market advantageous to itself--where supply exceeds demand. The growing world economic crisis is also promoting a reduction in fuel consumption. In these conditions some OPEC countries have begun to reduce oil extraction. Despite a surplus, they were again able to raise prices in May.

However, differences among the OPEC members have hindered the elaboration of a unified price for oil of the same quality. Saudi Arabia stuck stubbornly to the comparatively low price of $28 per barrel (1 barrel equals 159 litres). Algeria, Libya and Iran set the highest price ($35-37), while Iraq took the middle ground. Since the end of last year there have been a multitude of prices on the market, and this has been widely exploited by numerous speculators. Neither were the OPEC members able to agree on concerted measures to reduce oil extraction: while Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela and Abu Dabi (United Arab Emirates) announced a reduction, Saudi Arabia maintained it at the same level and Iraq even started to increase it. Meanwhile the new situation on the oil market emphatically demanded the elimination of the disagreements among the OPEC members.

By all accounts the Algerian conference was a stormy one. It was first and foremost Saudi Arabia which opposed Iraq's proposal to establish a unified benchmark price for fuel oil--the light Saudi oil--at $32 per barrel ($230 per ton). However, in the end the head of its delegation Shaykh A.Z. Yamani agreed to a compromise. Iraq's proposal was adopted with the stipulation that up to $37 could be charged for the highest quality and more conveniently located oil.

To a considerable extent the new price deprives the U.S. members of the American-Saudi ARAMCO Company of the opportunity to amass billions of dollars in superprofits via the speculative resale of oil at higher prices. In order to soften the blow Yamani stated: Riyadh will not raise its price to the new level immediately.

While yielding, and even then only formally, on the question of prices, Saudi Arabia refused to follow the agreed line toward cutting back the total extraction of oil by OPEC members from 1.4 billion to 1.325 million tons per year.

In Algiers OPEC for the first time decided that natural gas prices must correspond to oil prices.

No decisions were made on two issues discussed: The substitution of the dollar as the means of payment and the creation of a special development and cooperation agency for the developing countries with a capital of $20 billion. On both these questions Saudi Arabia was once again the main opponent.

On the whole the Algiers conference showed OPEC's intention to uphold its interests in the face of pressure from the Western powers. And indeed its strength is impressive: The organization controls 80 percent of supplies, 64 percent of extraction and 90 percent of oil exports on the capitalist market.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA OPENS IN GENEVA

LD032026 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The participants of the international conference of action of non-governmental organizations for sanctions against South Africa, which began here today, have started hearing speeches.

Deputy chairman of the U.N. anti-apartheid committee and Nepal's permanent envoy at the United Nations, Yadav Dev Bhatta, said in his speech that apartheid constitutes a challenge to the whole of mankind. The speaker stressed that it was absolutely inadmissible that a number of Western countries should cooperate with the regime in Pretoria and render to the racists their lavish economic, financial and military aid. These partners of South Africa, Yadav Dev Bhatta said, do not implement the U.N. resolutions condemning the policy of apartheid and calling for an end to all links with South Africa. At the moment South Arrica has an army, biggest in Africa, which threatens the neighbouring states, the speaker stressed. One cannot speak of the South African military machine, the speaker continued, without mentioning the fact that Western countries supply Pretoria with aircraft, electronic armaments, while the United States, Britain, Israel and a number of other countries assist South Africa in producing its own nuclear weapons. Nepal's representative called for an international campaign for embargo on oil to South Africa and an end to cooperation with the Pretoria regime, the only remaining stronghold of colonialism in Africa.

With great attention the conference heard a report by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council. Western powers, Romesh Chandra said, in fact maintain the existence of apartheid today, despite the protest of the world public. The struggle against apartheid remains an important task of the world public. The president of the World Peace Council called for strengthening solidarity with the oppressed nations of South Africa and their heroic struggle for freedom.

By pursuing its policy of genocide the Government of South Africa is perpetrating a crime against mankind. 20 million people in the country are doomed to slow death, said Oluemi Adeniji, Nigeria's permanent representative at the U.N. section in Geneva.

Stressing that the policy of apartheid threatens peace and security in the whole of the African Continent, the speaker demanded an end to the economic and military aid to Pretoria and exposed the activities of multinational corporations which accumulate their profits exploiting the African population.

The condemnation of the apartheid regime was also joined by Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa. He exposed the hypocrisy of the United States and a number of Western countries which are trying to pass themselves off as champions of human rights, while in fact assisting the racists in their ruthless oppression of millions.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX GENERATES WEST'S PROPAGANDA

LD071457 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[APN article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Kashlev under the rubric: "International Notes": "Who Is Conducting the Propaganda?"]

[Text] The propaganda campaign conducted by the West around the events in Afghanistan and Iran again puts on the agenda a question which, although it is not new, has lost none of its topicality. The question is this: How to explain the fact that a considerable part of international opinion is amazingly uninformed about these events? Without going into the essence of the Afghanistan and Iran events themselves, let us try to trace the mechanics of the world dissemination of information on the situation in these countries.

It is common knowledge that in the nonsocialist world the process of gathering and disseminating information has long been firmly monopolized by four major imperialist news agencies (AP, UPI, REUTER and AFP), which transmit about 40 million words to 110 countries daily. The stream of television information is controlled by a few large American companies and the international agency Visnews which cooperates with them.

But this is only the visible tip of the iceberg. Behind the named agencies and companies stand even more powerful forces. Namely a dozen gigantic multinational corporations which have completely monopolized the production and sale of communications technology from electronic machines to communications satellites. If you look at the list of these corporations one fact will strike you: The majority of them (General Electric, Westinghouse, North American Rockwell and others, West Germany's Siemens and Japan's Matsushita) form an integral part of the military-industrial complex. No matter what stories they spread about the West's "freedom of information," it is here that, in the final analysis, imperialist propaganda's strategic trends are defined and then put into effect through the press, radio and television.

The anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan have seriously threatened imperialist interests in an exceptionally important region of the world--from the strategic and raw material (oil) viewpoint. So Washington decided to strengthen its "military presence" in this region, brandish a mailed fist over the Near and Middle East peoples, strangle Iran and Afghanistan with a blockade and try to overthrow revolutionary governments.

At the same time another strategic aim has been pursued: that of stirring international tension, undermining the policy of detente and stepping up the arms race in the interests of the military-industrial complex.

The loudest possible bally hoo was needed to justify such actions--and it was created. Taking no account of the facts, imperialist propaganda began spreading lies on an unprecedented scale about Iran's domestic and foreign policy, about the position of the country's leadership in relation to the United States, about the reasons why the students are detaining the U.S. hostages and so forth.

Fasifications are constantly being fabricated about the "concentration of Soviet forces" on Iran's borders, about the "USSR's rush to the southern seas" and similar cock and bull stories. As for Afghanistan, attempts are being made to conceal the legitimate nature of the Soviet assistance to that state at its government's request and fictions are being spread about "bloody clashes" and so forth.

All these forgeries, invented in the West and in Beijing, are being transmitted with the aid of powerful radio stations throughout the world and particularily to Iran and Afghanistan themselves in order to sow discord there and provoke antigovernment actions. In Tehran and Kabul themselves, Western journalists, in the abscence of facts which suited them, are using so-called "bazaar information," that is, fabricated rumors and pieces of gossip which are sent to the news agencies and then begin to appear on radio and in the press.

The information transmitted by Iran's of Afghanistan's own national agencies (like in the majority of the other developing countries, moreover) is practically not used by the West's propaganda organs.

"The thief likes a noisy market, " as the Iranian proverb runs. This is precisely what is occurring now with imperialism which is trying, to the accompaniment of a propaganda clamor, to deprive the peoples of their main goal--national freedom.

Roughly 60 years ago, when revolutionary Russia became the object of imperialism's furious propaganda attacks. V.I. Lenin, speaking about how the Bourgeois press was synchronizing its anti-Soviet outburst, wrote: "This is one chorus, one orchestra. It is true that in such orchestras there is no single conductor performing the piece from an orchestral score. International capital is conducting there by far less obvious means then the conductor's baton, but that this is one orchestra must be clear to you from any extract."

We are now witnessing once more how international capital is conducting its propaganda orchestra with the aim of turning back the revolutionary events in the Near and Middle East in the interests of imperialism.

ARBATOV: DETENTE PREREQUISITE TO SOLVING PROBLEMS

LD050248 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Since the Institute of USA and Canada studies in Moscow was founded in 1968 the director has been Dr Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Academy of Sciences. Dr Arbatov not only writes scholarly research works but articles and books for popular reading. His writings on contemporary international relations and particularly Soviet-American relations are well-known in the Soviet Union and other countries as well. Many of his works have been translated into English. (Aleksandr Gurnov) met with Dr Arbatov and presented the following conversation in transcript, the first of two.

The seventies went down in history as the decade of reduced international tension with the high point being the signing of the Helsinki accords. The accords were signed by top leaders, including the President of the United States. The relaxation of international tension gave hope for a happy and peaceful future, but recently these hopes have been dealt such a serious blow that some in the West have been saying that the relaxation of tensions is over and even that the eighties will be a decade of greater tensions. To what extent, Dr Arbatov, do you believe these predictions are accurate?

It seems to me, said Dr Arbatov, that many of these evaluations are too categorical. The seventies were indeed very fruitful. They were a time of eased tensions and a fundamental change in international relations. Much was accomplished but even in the seventies there were symptoms of a reverse wave that was, of course, well organized. What do I mean? Well, first of all, the difficulties we had in the first attempts to ease tensions. And second, the counterattacks that were organized at various times and in various ways against positive efforts. In Soviet-American relations we can see that opponents of reduced tensions were already active at the beginning of the seventies.

Let's take a look at 1972, for instance, when big strides were made, and yet the first amendment was added to SALT II which created difficulties at later SALT talks. In 1972 we signed a trade agreement with the United States, but in 1974 the Jackson-Vanik and Sevenson amendments were passed which caused big problems in later dialogues. Even in 1975, the year the Helsinki accords were signed, the United States was already having second thoughts about much that had been accomplished. The United States President at that time was even questioning the concept of reducing tensions and as time went on things became worse.

At the outstart of the new decade the United States is stirring up even colder political winds and trends and moods reminiscent of the cold war. It seems to me that American policy today is taking us to another cold war and down a road fraught with many dangers to peace and international security. But still I do not agree with those who say categorically that the relaxation of tensions is over and that the eighties will be a time of greater tensions. Despite the fact that the Carter administration has created serious difficulties, the dominating trend continues to be one towards the relaxation of tensions.

Let's take this year, 1980. If you look objectively, you see that the tremendous vitality of the relaxation of tensions overshadows the opponents of reduced tensions and cold war survivals. Despite shameless attacks on the relaxation of tensions our opponents are up against serious obstacles. Even in these complicated circumstances, when cold war psychology is being revived, the basic foundations of the policy of easing tensions is still intact. As for Europe, the strong trend towards the relaxation of tensions and for cooperation still exists despite pressure from the United States, despite attempts to tie the hands of European allies and even despite the inconsistency of a number of European governments.

Within the United States itself there is a rather stubborn fight between those who support and who oppose the relaxation of international tensions. In recent years three people involved in shaping United States foreign policy have resigned--Paul Warnke, Andrew Young and Cyrus Vance--and that's not the end of the fight. Those who are called hawks have managed to wage a broad campaign against the reduction of tensions. The mood in America has, frankly speaking, become very erratic and hysterical and the revived cold war sentiments are evident. This is, of course, not because of Afghanistan or any other action of the USSR or other socialist country.

I believe that Cyrus Vance defined it precisely in his Harvard speech when he called it nostalgia for the days that Americans see in retrospect as a time when the world was in line with Pax Americana and the United States could maintain this order with its economic and military strength. To be sure, there was a time when things were much more convenient for the United States, although it was not such an ideal time, and Mr Vance therefore spoke about it with reservations. But not everyone in the United States realizes that this period, after the end of World War II, was an exceptional time and one that was made possible by temporary and unique historical circumstances.

Today these circumstances have changed. The United States is no longer in an exceptional position. It is no longer the most powerful nation, militarily speaking. The time is over when Washington could command others. And so a longing for those days is what's motivating most sharp changes in United States policy and the mood of many Americans. This opinion has been expressed by several American political analysts. But nevertheless we see that there has not been a basic change against the relaxation of tension. After all, the popularity of Mr Carter and Mr Reagan that soared during the crisis situations created by the United States at the end of 1979 and the beginning of this year has begun to fall sharply. This is seen in public opinion polls. Americans know that the popularity of their President has hit an all-time low. Seventy-three percent of the people disapprove of Mr Carter's policy. And so it's no wonder there is serious speculation that the independent candidate may upset the entire voting process and the election will be decided in the House of Representatives, something that has not happened in the United States since 1876.

There are many other indications that Americans will not remain forever in a state of hysteria that is being generated by recent events in the world and will begin to analyze the facts seriously. The people will look back on their experience which includes everything but a nuclear war.

When Dr Arbatov was asked whether he believed that there is a reasonable alternative to the relaxation of international tension, he said: The United States at one time saw the need for reducing tensions not as a whim but because it saw that in our nuclear age there is no sensible alternative to reducing tensions and practicing peaceful coexistence. This is especially necessary because Americans have many other problems that are very real and not artificially created. The United States is in a depression. I am saying this without any sense of glee. After all, it's not the Pentagon generals or the men on the Wall Street who will suffer from unemployment. It will be ordinary Americans which the Soviet people cannot help but sympathize with. Besides, America has many other real problems requiring money and effort and which can only be solved through broad international cooperation, that is, if there are less tensions in the world.

Some of these troubles are economic problems, for instance, in the energy industry, and there are global problems. The problems cannot be solved alone by the reduction of tensions, but this is a prerequisite to solution.

That was the first part of an interview with the Director of the Institute of USA and Canada studies, Dr Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Academy of Sciences. The second part can be heard tomorrow at the same time and on the same wavelengths.

KURDYUMOV VIEWS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, HITS MILITARY SPENDING

LD041333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "United States: In the Quagmire of Problems"]

[Excerpts] "Keep smiling," the well-known American saying goes. Smile. Smile even though your heart is being clawed to shreds. Smile, don't be downcast, because there are "great opportunities" ahead. But to judge by U.S. observers' comments, this call from the ideologists of the U.S. system of free enterprise has recently been making people thoroughly sick. It takes no great effort to find the reason. The point is that in the atmosphere reigning in the United States today the majority of Americans have absolutely no desire for shows of feigned optimism.

The Carter administration, of course, realizes how dangerous such feelings among the electorate are in presidential election year. That is why for a number of months, in an attempt to distract attention from chronic internal ailments, the President's entourage has been fueling by every means the "Soviet military threat" myth and the ballyhoo around Afghanistan. The question of the U.S. hostages in Iran has also been used. However, after the scandalous failure of the Pentagon's latest military adventure in Iran, the administration has started to soft-pedal this topic.

The President's entourage, which believes that the question of Carter's nomination at the Democratic Party Convention is essentially preordained, is seeking by every means to destroy the growing avalanche of criticism by means of reassuring statements and injections of optimism. Like Herbert Hoover, who asserted at the height of the crisis of the thirties that "prosperity is just round the corner," the President is trying to convince the population that the prospects are not that gloomy, that the light at the end of the long tunnel is almost visible and that the latest economic crisis to have descended on the country and the mass dismissals connected with it will be "moderate and shortlived." A member of his cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury William Miller, went even further, stating that "the worst may already be behind us." However, these optimistic statements are sinking in the waves of harsh reality.

The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes in this connection that Americans are worried about the future and would very much like to believe that things will get better. But the gloomy news items continue to come in one after another.

In the situation of growing difficulties and hardships the dissatisfaction of the people who voted for Carter 4 years ago is widening everywhere and above all in the country's industrial regions, long the bulwark of the Democratic Party. Many workers, the press notes, are accusing the administration of being unable to curb inflation and breaking its election promises and are stating that they do not intend to support the President at this year's elections. Particularly widespread protests and indignation among the poorest strata of the population are provoked by the Carter administration's budget policy--a policy of fueling military expenditure by cutting back on social programs--urban aid, the encouragement of employment and so forth. The eruption of despair in Miami's Negro ghetto, harshly suppressed by the National Guard in May and drowned in blood, is the direct result of the violence of racism, mass unemployment and poverty among black Americans and was one more dramatic reminder to the whole country of the terrible consequences of the "guns instead of butter" policy.

The path of ostentatiously building up military expenditure and militarist preparations on which the Carter administration has embarked threatens the U.S. people not only on the socioeconomic plane. The spurring on of the arms race to the benefit of the ring-leaders of the military-industrial complex enhances tension in international relations and the danger of war. That is why militarist hysteria is provoking no less alarm in the country than inflation and the economic recession.

Bemused by the chauvinism which has enveloped the United States, some politicians in America are venturing to criticize publicly the course toward the rash arms race and to condemn Washington's hegemonistic ways fraught with the danger of the most pernicious consequences for the cause of universal peace and the detente process. That is why the thoughts of the well known Democratic Senator George McGovern about Washington's present foreign policy drift voiced in a letter to his voters and supporters are more than notable.

Enumerating the dangers threatening the present generation of Americans, the senator draws attention above all to the present policy of the administration, which is indulging the extreme militarist circles. "Among our leaders and strategists," he writes, "there are those who seem to proceed from the horrifying premise that nuclear war is conceivable and can even be won."

President Carter, G. McGovern notes, has called for registration for the resumption of military draft. He has deferred ratification of the SALT II treaty (and probably thus buried it). Meanwhile, to satisfy the obdurate critics of the SALT II treaty, he has agreed to the development of the MX missiles and an increase in other military expenditure. The irony is that he has paid a political price for SALT II and still not achieved approval of the treaty.

J. Carter, the senator's letter continues, expedited the creation of the U.S. "quick reaction forces" numbering 100,000 men. Thus, in approximately a year under his leadership the "no new wars of the Vietnam type" attitude has been replaced by the "no Vietnam syndrome" attitude. In other words, let's forget the trauma of the Vietnam war and begin to act again in the role of world gendarme.

Advocating the curbing of the reckless arms race, the senator notes in conclusion that for the sake of "national security" the United States has erected "a tottering tower of uncertainty about the future." Spending billions of dollars on military preparations, the world's richest country has at the same time proved unable to create bearable conditions for the 26 million Americans who live in poverty and cannot even heat their homes in the winter cold periods because of the ruinous rise in fuel prices.

Growing anxiety over the danger with which the arms race and the hegemonist policy of military adventures carried out under cover of arguments about "U.S. vital interests" is fraught for the U.S. people and the whole world are also being voiced now by some bourgeois press organs and also by public figures and progressive and antiwar organizations. Just let us recall the statements by some newspapers (the New York TIMES, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR) pointing in particular to the exceptional importance for both the United States and the Soviet Union of the speediest ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and the need to prevent backsliding to the dismal cold war times.

However, it remains a fact that these statements, dictated by common sense and political realism, are being muffled by the propaganda ballyhoo of the apologists of U.S. military superiority. In their militarist frenzy the legislators on Capitol Hill have not only satisfied the Pentagon's appetites but also earmarked $9.8 billion over and above that for the budget for fiscal 1981, which the government did not even request.
[paragraph continues]

What can we say here about the unofficial agents of the military-industrial complex--retired military and political strategists, grouped under the auspices of the "Committee on the Present Danger!" Like sharks which have scented blood, they have already mobilized their forces for the next attack on the taxpayers' pockets. Alleging that Carter's 5-year military program costing $1 trillion is not enough, the not unknown Paul Nitze and Eugene Rostow, who set the tone on the committee, have demanded that expenditure be increased over the 5-year period by a minimum of a further $260 billion. In short, the militarist orgy in the United States is continuing.

MUSKIE: CARTER FOUND GENSCHER REPORT ON SUMMIT INTERESTING

LD031744 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 3, TASS--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor, federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who was staying here, had a meeting with President Carter during which he informed him of the results of the talks in Moscow between Soviet leaders and the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who was also present at the meeting, told journalists that President Carter had described Genscher's information as very valuable and interesting.

BREZHNEV'S INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO CARTER

LD071553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] To his excellency Mr James E. Carter, President of the United States of America

Esteemed Mr President,

On the occasion of the U.S. national holiday--Independence Day--I beg you to convey to the American people the Soviet people's congratulations and best wishes.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN URGED

LD071143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 2 July--Former U.S. Attorney General R. Clark, who recently took part in the international conference to investigate U.S. aggressive actions against Iran as head of a delegation of American lawyers, has called on the American Congress to investigate the policy pursued by Washington vis-a-vis that country. He also stated that Congress must secure the lifting of the economic and diplomatic sanctions imposed against Iran by the Carter administration.

U.S. OFFICIALS HOLDING SECRET TALKS IN BEIJING

LD032235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1810 GMT 3 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] American-Chinese talks are proceeding in Beijing in an atmospher of strict secrecy. According to AFP a number of meetings have been held there between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke and high-ranking Chinese representatives, including Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. The Chinese press, however, has up to now remained silent about the fact that Washington's emissary has arrived in Beijing. As is evident from the AFP cable, together with questions on bilateral relations, the situation in Southeast Asia is being discussed in light of the recent conference in Kuala Lumpur of ASEAN member-countries foreign ministers. There, as is known, Washington attempted to push these countries onto a path of direct confrontation with Vietnam and Kampuchea. Beijing and Washington have often declared parallel interests. It appears that now new directions in this area have been mapped out: To transform ASEAN into an anti-Vietnamese bloc. It is not ruled out that it is precisely these provocative designs that have been brought to Beijing by the American emissary.

Peace and Progress Commentary

OW031920 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Anonymous commentary on U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke's China visit]

[Text] According to official reports, Holbrooke is visiting China according to a plan agreed upon by the governments of the United States and China, but the fact that the U.S. diplomat used such an opportunity to visit Beijing in such a hurry has made people doubt the official reports very much.

Observers believe that Holbrooke has come to Beijing not to discuss issues according to the plan. But to discuss the persuance of common principles of foreign affairs. The first issue to be discussed is the situation of the Kampuchean-Thai border. The international conflict provoked there by Washington and Beijing in late June has seriously aggravated tension in Southeast Asia. Large numbers of Pol Pot bandit troops, under cover of Thai troops, made incursions into PRK territory. However, things did not develop in favor of the provocateurs. After the victims hit back resolutely, the Thai authorities sealed off the Thai-Kampuchean border and suspended the work of sending Pol Pot's bandit troops back to Kampuchea. This landed the United States and China, which hurriedly announced Vietnam and Kampuchea as being the aggressors, in a very awkward predicament. It seems that the United States and China are holding an emergency meeting on how to bring developments there into their orbit.

There is no doubt that another issue Holbrooke will discuss with the Beijing leaders is a common stand of both sides on the Afghan issue. For some time Washington and Beijing have called for a political solution to the Afghan issue, demanding the withdrawal from Afghanistan of Soviet troops, which were sent there last December at the request of the Afghan Government to defend the independence of that country. It is known to all that after consulting with the Afghan Government in late June the Soviet Union decided to withdraw some of its troops from Afghanistan, thereby opening a channel for solving the Afghan issue. In general, various countries of the world have spoken favorably of the Soviet decision. Many countries in the West including France and in Asia have welcomed the decision.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja said that the major problem now is to make this process duly understood abroad. However, Chinese and U.S. leaders tried at the beginning to play down the significance of the Soviet proposal, thereby demonstrating their desire to maintain the tension in west Asia and, with this as a cover, to continue interfering with the internal affairs of Asian countries. However, other countries--including their allies--have compelled Washington and Beijing to do everything they can to free themselves from the predicament. Holbrooke's China visit may be exactly aimed at coordinating and deciding on both sides' stand.

It is necessary to mention here that everybody knows that U.S. President Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will attend Japanese Prime Minister Ohira's funeral in Tokyo on 9 July. Observers believe that it is possible that they will hold talks in Tokyo. If this is true, Holbrooke has probably come to Beijing in order to consult with Chinese leaders on the agenda for the meeting between the top leaders of the two countries. Anyway, Holbrooke has many issues to discuss in Beijing. The leaders of the two countries have declared that the two sides will pursue a parallel policy that is essentially hostile to detente and the cause of strengthening world peace and security.

IZVESTIYA ON LEADERSHIP'S WARY APPROACH TO CRITICIZING MAO

LD070831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin article under the rubic "Notes Apropos": "RENMIN RIBAO Exposes Itself"]

[Text] The Chinese central newspaper RENMIN RIBAO recently published an article exposing... itself. The facts cited by the newspaper's commentator indicate that in the course of its work the newspaper had reprinted "false reports" from the provinces, published fake accounts, concocted phoney "model examples" and had even distorted history.

The newspaper's negative role in the life of society in the period of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution" is particularly stressed. On its own admission the editorial office had had a hand in disseminating "reports inconsistent with reality and erroneous political guidelines." Of course--as is now a tradition in China--these flagrant transgressions were blamed on the "gang of four." But is it only a question of the gang?

In the newspaper's view, since the gang was ousted, and particularly since the end of 1978 when the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum was held in Beijing, this reprehensible practice has begun to be remedied. At the same time, the newspaper writes, the practice of publishing false reports has still not been completely eradicated either in the Chinese press or in RENMIN RIBAO itself. The desire to glamorize reality and to gloss over shortcomings still exists. Evidently the Chinese leadership and Beijing propaganda's chief mouthpiece still have something to hide from the people.

Despite numerous calls for unity and cohesion and despite the myth, so assiduously spread by the mass media, of the stability of the regime in China, the local press and foreign observers point out that the country's internal political situation is complicated. In addition to the keen power struggle being fought out between individuals and factions in the Beijing leadership's upper echelon there are constant clashes of opinion on an enormous range of problems among the various interpreters of the late Mao Zedong's ideological and political legacy. During this struggle which, though generally hidden and veiled, frequently comes out into the open, the political and ideological guidelines of the period in which "Mao Zedong thought" held total sway and Mao conducted the affairs of state personally have been undergoing something of a revision.

A characteristic feature of the present stage in the power struggle in the regime's upper echelon is that criticism of Mao and of his ideas has reached the point where the next logical step would be to debunk Mao himself. All the signs are that among party and state workers there are many people who, for a variety of reasons, consciously or intuitively see the need to develop a clearer appreciation of the past period. They are clearly not satisfied with official propaganda's woolly explanations that during the "Cultural Revolution" "certain mistakes" were made and that "a number of injustices were committed." Those who fell victim to the Red Guards' outrages want to know who the Red Guards' immediate leaders were, who directed their actions and who should bear personal responsibility for the horrors endured by the country. But, for reasons which are perfectly understandable, this is something which neither open supporters of Mao appointed to their posts by him personally, nor those who right from the first were ready to clear the way a bit for future transformations in China by repudiating the most odious tenets of Maoism, wish to allow.

The fears of the country's leaders that they might lose the "magic wand" which "Mao Zedong thought" served as for many years, together with the continuing virtual lack of comprehensive scientifically-based program of domestic transformations are prompting the new leadership to adopt an extremely cautious attitude to the scale of criticism of Maoism and of Mao Zedong himself. In view of this, it is scarcely likely that the call by the author of the item in RENMIN RIBAO "to respect history" and "to approach it in a manner consistent with its real nature" will be taken up. The fact of the matter is that a specific and concrete examination of the mistakes of the period of the "Cultural Revolution" and the disclosure of the reasons which brought the country to the verge of a national catastrophe might ricochet against those currently at the helm of power in Beijing. Those who moved into Mao's residence in the forbidden city after his death fear the prospect of being deprived of a rallying point while they lack an alternative policy.

U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS JAPANESE COUNTERPART

LD041012 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo, July 4, TASS--Questions pertaining to a strengthening of biateral military cooperation were discussed in the course of the meeting today between Director-General of the Japanese Defence Agency Kichizo Hosoda and Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Edward Meyer, who arrived here. Reporting on it, the KYODO Agency pointed out full identity of views of the sides on further development of Japanese-American relations in the military field.

TSVETOV ON AGREEMENT ON LOAN FOR STEEL PIPES

OW031057 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR and Japan have reached an agreement on a loan from the Export-Import Bank of Japan to a Soviet trade organization for importing 750,000 tons of large-diameter steel pipes from Japan. At the same time, the two countries signed a contract under which the Soviet Union will import from Japan seamless steel pipes for oil pipelines. In this connection, correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following dispatch from Tokyo:

The new large contract again shows that Japan's national interest dictates development of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Japanese Government, which is taking a political position submissive to the United States, joined in the so-called U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, but it soon became apparent that the spearhead of the "U.S. sanctions" was virtually directed against Japan. For example, Japanese business firms lost Soviet orders for marine oilfield rigs. It has now been decided that France will supply them to the Soviet Union.

Another agreement has been reached between the two countries, under which France will export to the USSR a generator-use steel plate manufacturing plant. The total amount of this deal will reach 320 million yen. Japan's steel industry feared that it would suffer even greater losses because of the economic sanctions. It was already suffering from the curtailed U.S. steel plate market as a result of a slump in the U.S. automobile industry. In addition, China stopped importing Japan's steel plates on a large scale, meaning that it again revised its so-called modernization plan. Under these circumstances, Japan's financial circles realized that they were hurting no one but themselves by reducing trade with the Soviet Union along the lines of the United States.

The Japan-Soviet joint economic committee, which has [name indistinct] as its representative, decided on 16 June to continue assistance for the fulfillment of basic agreements and new projects approved at its eighth meeting in Moscow. The committee also decided to work for the holding of an executive session of the committee.

The Soviet Union has constantly pointed out to Japan that the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries depends on its eagerness to attain it. The number of Japanese machines and apparatuses has already decreased at construction sites in the Siberian Far East and at enterprises in other districts of the Soviet Union as the result of freeze in trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan for 6 months. Instead, equipment and latest apparatuses with West European trade marks have been appearing at these sites.

The question simply is not how Japan's trade income has decreased. What really matters to Japan is the fact that its international prestige of a reliable trade partner has been tarnished. The Soviet Union has embarked on the fulfillment of a new 5-year economic plan. It goes without saying that the degree of each country's participation in economic cooperation envisaged in the 5-year plan will be proportionate to the extent of the Soviet trust in that country.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH DPRK

LD051044 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] This Sunday is 19 years since the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Korolev:

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union has always supported the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea. That was the case both when Democratic Korea was repelling aggression by American imperialists and their henchmen in Seoul and in the years after the war. The treaty with Democratic Korea set the seal on fraternal relations between the two countries. It also cleared the way for further comprehensive cooperation.

Dozens of factories and power stations have been built in Democratic Korea with Soviet technical assistance. More than 30 industrial facilities are being built. Economic ties between the two nations are developing successfully, trade is on the rise. Compared with the January through March period of last year, trade grew by almost one third in the same period this year. Scientific, cultural and educational ties are also growing closer. Socialist Korea has become an advanced country in Asia.

Accomplishments in the building of a new life in Democratic Korea could have been more impressive if Korea as a country and nation had not been divided artificially. One of the main obstacles in the way of peaceful settlement of the Korean problem is the presence of foreign troops in South Korea, namely 40,000 American servicemen.

When Jimmy Carter was running for the presidency and trying to enlist the support of voters he pledged to withdraw all [illegible]e troops from South Korea, but they are still there. President Carter has failed to act on many other pledges, too. The Beijing leaders are acting together with the Pentagon's armchair strategists. Many facts show that the Beijing leaders have nothing against the presence of American troops or American nuclear missiles in Asia. The people of South Korea have experienced the so-called boons of American intervention and do not want to put up with the existing order of things.

Take for example the stormy actions that took place in Kwangju and other South Korean cities. They were brutally suppressed by punitive troops under General Wickham, the commander of joint American-South Korean forces. The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country is gaining momentum. All friends of the Korean people wish them fulfillment of their national aspirations and every success in the building of a socialist society in the north of the country.

BOVIN: KARMAL MUST BE PART OF AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD080757 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 p 9

[Carlos Fino undated interview in Moscow with IZVESTIYA commentator Aleksandr Bovin: "We Withdrew From Kabul with Venice in Mind"]

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO: Could it be said that the recent partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was a result of Brezhnev's Warsaw talks with Giscard and at the same time a prelude to Schmidt's visit, in an attempt to drive a wedge between the Western countries and to prompt some of them, specifically the FRG, to revise their stances on the Olympics?

Aleksandr Bovin: First and foremost, our troops' departure from Afghanistan was prompted above all by the situation in Afghanistan itself. We have always said that we were willing to withdraw, but that the practical solution of the problem depended on a change in the situation there. And when that situation began to change for the better, we took the first step in this direction. The first step but, I am sure, not the last.

As for the foreign political conditions you referred to, obviously they do exist as an objective reality, and I therefore believe that our government took those foreign political realities into account when setting a date for the troops' withdrawal. But, I repeat: This is not the basic consideration. The basic consideration is the situation in Afghanistan itself.

EXPRESSO: There seems to us to be a contradiction here: Even recently the Soviet press was talking about armed gangs, clashes and acts of sabotage, painting a somewhat worrying picture and, furthermore, justifying the Soviet presence precisely by the attack allegedly being mounted, as you say, "against the young republic by foreign forces." Now, however, you are talking about a situation of relative calm and even the "defeat of the interventionists" (Brezhnev's speech at the latest CPSU Central Committee meeting...).

Aleksandr Bovin: There is no contradiction since, when we talk about an "improvement in the situation," we have in mind the general strategic aspect of the situation (for instance, whereas previously the armed groups opposed to the government existed in nine provinces--this is an example--now they exist in only four, again just as an example) or the fact that major concentrations of rebels have been routed. As for the more specific situation, it is true that clashes are still going on, but these are of only tactical importance--small groups organizing attacks, acts of diversion and sabotage here and there.... This continues. Therefore I see no contradiction. It is just a matter of different ways of assessing the situation. The struggles continue but in general terms there has been an improvement in the situation which has enabled us to evacuate some of our forces. Of course, a whole combination of other factors has contributed to this--the strengthening of the Afghan Army itself, the government's better organization at the local level, and so forth....

EXPRESSO: But you cannot deny that, leaving aside the military factors that you mentioned, this gesture also has a rather clear political significance, namely to encourage the more moderate tendencies inclined toward dialogue with the European states (as you have already said, the moment set for its implementation took the international political situation into account--the Venice and Geneva conferences were under way, in support of the rebels, within the context of the Islamic countries', Afghan committee...).

Aleksandr Bovin: Yes, of course, as I have already said, we did take all this into account--Venice, Geneva and the Olympics. However, let us be realistic: We never believed that, following such a step on our part, everyone who refused to come to Moscow would now rush to participate in the Olympics.... But I repeat that basically this decision was determined by conditions in Afghanistan, though with due consideration for the international situation....

EXPRESSO: Despite the unanimous Western declaration issued in Venice condemning the Soviet presence in Afghanistan once again as unacceptable, which cannot fail to be a factor of political pressure on the Kremlin, is Moscow counting on some kind of "help" from Western Europe with a view to resolving the problem in political terms?

Aleksandr Bovin: Well, I would not talk in terms of help.... The main consideration here in what is happening in Afghanistan. It all depends mainly on the Americans, since it is not Europe but America that is mainly arming and organizing the gangs. But of course there is a possibility of Europe exerting its influence on America in the direction of greater restraint. Detente is a more specific reality for the Europeans, who have benefited from it more than America has. That is why the European leaders act more calmly and prudently.... Sometimes it is said in the West that we are trying to split the Western allies. Now the fact is that it is Carter who is prompting this split through his policy of instability, excitability and zigzags. We have merely noted a factual reality which was not caused by ourselves--and which, moreover was not our aim. Our general objective is for both Europe and the United States to participate in the detente process.

EXPRESSO: Returning to the political solution of the problem about which the USSR is talking, do you not believe that the Kremlin's demand that Babrak Karmal participate in any negotiation process is in fact preventing any agreement from the outset, inasmuch as the West refuses to recognize the present Kabul government? The fact is that Babrak gained power with the arrival of the Soviet tanks....

Aleksandr Bovin: As far as Babrak Karmal is concerned, I have no reason not to believe what he says, namely that he arrived in Afghanistan in mid-October. Of course there have been difficulties in the government, struggles among splinter groups, though fewer now than before, and a degree of tension which is not making the situation at all easy. But in any case we hope that he will eventually stabilize the situation in the country, and that was our starting point. So the political solution of the Afghan problem can only take place with the present government and not against it....

ANICHKIN VIEWS AFGHAN PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT

LD03.136 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] At the talks in the Kremlin on Monday with the West German Chancellor Schmidt, President Brezhenv on the matter of Afghanistan again stressed the need for a political settlement based on the proposals of the Afghan Government. The issue of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, he said, will be adjusted in the framework of such a settlement. Our commentary is by Oleg Anichkin:

The Soviet Union has just withdrawn some of its troops by agreement with the Afghan Government; the purpose is to promote a political settlement. The fact the Soviet Union has been giving Afghanistan aid of all kinds, including military aid to repel the armed attacks and interference from the outside and save the gains of the April revolution--this fact does not endanger peace in any way or the interests of other countries either. There is no justification for pointing to it as the cause of the deterioration in the international situation. It was possible to withdraw some of the Soviet troops because life is returning to normal. The larger of the armed groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries have been routed. These groups were sent in from neighboring countries and now, with their decimation, the situation in Afghanistan is becoming stabilized. The legitimate government in Kabul is steadily gaining prestige and support around the nation. In short, the trend of events in Afghanistan encourages a political settlement and the proposals made by the Kabul government could promote it: They are realistic and constructive in that they consider the interests of all the countries in the region. Under these proposals Afghanistan would hold talks with Pakistan and Iran with a view to signing bilateral agreements that would ensure neighborly relations and rule out interference in each other's internal affairs. Also, various countries including the Soviet Union and the United States would guarantee the settlement. The proposals mention the Soviet troops and state they would be withdrawn when the reasons for their introduction disappeared, that is when aggression against Afghanistan came to an end.

The Soviet Union supports these proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and is ready to help bring about a political settlement that would restore peace and quiet to the region. It has made an important move in withdrawing some of its troops. This should promote a settlement. It is unwise for Washington to ignore it.

The national daily PRAVDA, points out editorially that the partial Soviet withdrawal and the constructive proposals announced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 14th May show goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and represent a realistic move in the direction of a political settlement. These positive moves require a positive response, first and foremost from the United States, and also from Pakistan and Iran.

GLEBOV COMMENTS ON ANTI-AFGHAN BRIDGEHEAD IN PAKISTAN

LD071836 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] July 7, TASS--TASS commentator Anton Glebov writes:

Imperialist circles together with Chinese hegemonists would like to reverse the development of Afghanistan and make this country their domain. These circles have waged an armed aggression against the Afgnan people--and use the obedient tool of counter-revolutionary organizations and units which have "entrenched themselves" in some countries neighbouring the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

There is a massive training of intervention task forces in Pakistan, whose territory has been made, in fact, the basic bridgehead for anti-Afghanistan aggression. According to a report by PRAVDA these days, there are interventionists' training centres in the area of Peshawar, near towns Miran Shah, Bannu, Chitral, Parachinar, Kohat and Yasin in the North-West Frontier Province, near Beluchistan's towns Quetta, Pishin and Nushki, and elsewhere.

The backbone of these Afghan units are all sorts of the "former" ones: the feudal nobility, sons of landlords, money-lenders and merchants, who were deprived of their privileges by the popular power. There is a dity play going around the so-called refugees. Most of them are deceived or scared people who never wanted to flee abroad. These people who drag out a meagre existence (the "refugees"' allowances are enough to buy some unleavened bread) are regarded as reserve for bandit units. Pakistan uses the "refugee" problem for getting more "aid" from the West. The Islamabad authorities are forcibly making the refugees that display a growing desire to return home, move to interior areas.

It is on the Pakistani territory that the so-called "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," one of the most active counterrevolutionary groups, is acting. Its chairman is Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, and his deputy is Kazi Mohammed Amin. They do not seem to run short of finance and have 12 sections and an office in Islamabad apart from the Peshawar headquarters. The headquarters include seven committees under the "executive committee". The "party's" intelligence organ led by a certain Munsif is acting under the disguise of the liaison committee.

The "executive committee" has another function--brainwashing of the Afghans in Pakistani territory and subversive propaganda in Afghanistan itself. The "black propaganda" is done by two radio stations and several publications. The editors are in close contact with the Pakistani military intelligence and the Minister of the Interior.

Arms, ammunition, and food for interventionists come to Pakistan by sea via the ports of Karachi and Gwadar, by the Karakorum Highway and by air. The United States remains the chief supplier, sending mortars, jeeps with fire-throwers, weapons, tanks, and ground-to-air missiles. Antitank missiles are delivered from the FRG, and field radio stations, from Japan. A Chinese vessel is regularly bringing air-defence, anti-tank weapons small arms and to Pakistan. [as received]

The armed aggression against the Afghan people launched by imperialism and its accomplices is a threat to peace and the freedom of nations. To stop intervention against the DRA and restore security in the area is an important and urgent task.

The responsibility for the artificial preservation of a hotbet in South-West Asia lies with U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, which continue their armed aggression against the democratic and peace-loving Afghanistan. Had there not been outside interference, no Afghan problem would have emerged.

AFGHAN ULEMA CONFERENCE ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD051534 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 5, TASS--Religious scholars and clergy who had gathered in Kabul on June 30, 1980, passed the following resolution:

1--The objective realities of our society indicate that since the December 27, 1979 uprising with which the April revolution entered into its new phase, one of its objectives being unwavering respect to and belief in Islam as a sacred religion, clearly ensured and guaranteed in DRA fundamental principles. [as received]

The DRA Government headed by Babrak Karmal is making indefatigable efforts to develop our country, and create a prosperous life for our people. Therefore, it is the sacred obligation of each Afghan Moslem to unsparingly support and protect the DRA Government led by Babrak Karmal. We and all the people of Afghanistan see practically that there prevail a complete and unmitigated freedom of religion, national traditions and freedom of religious practice in mosques and homes. Therefore, we truthfully declare that the hue and cry raised by the forces of international reaction regarding the spurning of religious freedoms of our Moslem people stem from the victories in our country, achieved on the road to peace, freedom and progress.

2--The subversive and criminal acts of a number of misguided people hired by the blackest circles of reaction and blood-thirsty imperialism led by the U.S. at whose instigation the local and foreign enemies of our homeland engage in fratricide are explicitly against the Islamic principles.

The murderers and terrorists who under the false motto of "holy war" kill their innocent Moslem brethren cannot be described as Moslems at all and their actions are strongly condemned.

We ask all religious scholars and clergy to expose and condemn on time the falsehoods and accusations of the enemies of April revolution through their sermons, convey to the people the truth and lead them through their teachings toward honourable service to our beloved homeland, the revolutionary, democratic and Moslem Afghanistan.

3--The Pentagon assassins and its subservient slaves such as the militarists dominating Pakistan, As-Sadat the enemy of Islam, the renegades from Beijing and Israeli Zionists are interfering in the internal affairs of our country in a most scandalous and savage manner, by venomous propaganda, sending destructive arms into our country, despatching criminal ruffians to our land, poisoning school children, burning educational centres, crops and books including religious ones and above all, copies of the Holy Koran to which acts they shamelessly admit.

They mean nothing but crimes against our people, the sacred religious tenets of our people, against peace, progress and freedom and against all standards of human decency. Therefore, we say decisively that the filthy hands of imperialist interventionists stained with blood of our Moslem brethren and that of millions of innocent working people all over the world should be cut off from the sacred soil of revolutionary Afghanistan.

4--Taking into consideration this situation and the fact that Amin, the long-standing spy and his anti-human and criminal band committed great crimes, we notice that they not only endangered Afghanistan's independence but also wheeled and dealt over it. In order to end that pathetic situation, safeguard our national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the gains of the Sawr revolution, the DRA Government resorted to effective measures. That was why on the basis of long-standing treaties of friendship and good-neighbourliness signed in 1290 and 1357 A.H. and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, it asked the fraternal country of USSR to send its limited military contingents which has really been the most humanitarian act in the interest of all Moslem people of our country and the peace-loving humanity.

5--We well realize that savage imperialism, led by the U.S., that most reactionary warmonger in the whole world has armed the Israeli Zionists to the teeth due to its hostility toward the Moslem world and has used As-Sadat, the enemy of Islam, in the Camp David conspiracy, as its accomplice.

We strongly condemn the savage acts of Israeli Zionists led by U.S. imperialism against the people of Palestine, their land, other Arab Moslem countries. We strongly condemn the Camp David accords.

6--We declare for all Moslems of the world to hear that by realising our religious duties and tangible realities, one should not deny that in their critical complicated world situation, today the common enemies of Moslems and human well-being are the same. The enemies of Islam today, more than ever before, hypocritically shed crocodile tears for us and wish to impose themselves upon us as the so-called "protectors of Islam".

It is the duty of Moslems all over the world to join forces for the common struggle toward freedom of conscience, peace, social justice, independence and progress.

AFGHAN AUTHORITIES HOLD MEETINGS IN PROVINCES

LD080910 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 7, TASS--Representatives of the local authorities are holding in various provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan meetings with chiefs and elders of tribes, explaining them the basic trends in the policy of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Addressing one of such meetings in Konarha Province, representatives of Badjawar and Charmang tribes expressed support for the measures of the Afghan Government aimed at improving the living standards of the working sections of the country's population. They have resolutely condemned the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and international reaction, which are trying to prevent the attainment of the objectives and tasks of the April revolution in Afghanistan. Similar meetings have also been held in Nangarhar, Badghisrat and a number of other provinces.

According to a BAKHTAR agency report, in Qades twelve persons were released from under arrest who had been earlier deceived by the enemies of revolution and had been implicated in subversive activity against the Afghan people. All of them expressed regret at having yielded to hostile agitation and turned into tools in the hands of the enemies of the April revolution.

WORKING PEOPLE EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD032048 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 3, TASS--The working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan express their resolute support for the home and foreign policy of their government. This is said in the resolutions adopted by participants of mass meetings held in the provinces of Konarha and Paktia. Representatives of different layers of population, clergy, intelligentsia and Poshtun tribes expressed their readiness to rebuff the schemes of reaction supported by U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonists, to defend the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of their country. Speakers at the meetings stressed the need for a greater cohesion around the People's Democratic Party and the Government of Afghanistan in order to implement the tasks of the April revolution.

PDPA OFFICIALS SPEAK AT KABUL GRADUATION CEREMONY

LD071105 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 7, TASS--The graduation of a group of party funcationaries who had studied at the Institute of Social Sciences at the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here. During their studies the main attention was paid to matters of the party development and theoretical problems of the national democratic revolution. The graduates of the institute will soon leave for their provinces to join actively in the work to fulfil the tasks of the April plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Saleh Mohammad Ziray and member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Nur Ahmad Nur spoke at the ceremony. They emphasised the importance of the implementation of the decisions of the party and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the need of consolidating unity and cohesion of the party as the main trends of the struggle for the consolidation of the gains of the April revolution and the people's power of Afghanistan.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE GRADUATES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS IN KABUL

LD071409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Interest in the Russian Language"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 July--A ceremony has been held at the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Central Russian language courses to present diplomas to 52 graduates of this year's courses. Following the victory of the April revolution, the society's courses considerably expanded their activity. At the request of various Afghan ministries and departments, branches of the courses began to be set up in Kabul and the provinces, and groups began to be created at Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects. At the present time more than 3,000 people are undergoing instruction in the Russian language groups and courses opened in Kabul with assistance from the Soviet cultural center.

KESHTMAND INTERVIEW ON AGRARIAN REFORM CITED

LD051352 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 5, TASS--The newspaper L'HUMANITE has published the statement in interview by member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan 'Ali Keshtmand. Touching upon the economic situation in Afghanistan, S.A. Keshtmand pointed to the seriousness of the problems faced by the country. Under the Amin clique, the economic situation seriously deteriorated. It was disastrous in the field of trade. Transport was dislocated, he said. We have taken measures to meet the most urgent demands of the population. The most necessary foodstuffs, wheat, rice, sugar, as well as clothes were supplied into the market in sufficient quantities. The government has restored control of prices.

Some of them were lowered, others were stabilized. The volume of trade has trebled as compared with the last year. This fact bears out the trust shown by the population in the government. Answering the question of the state of things in the field of the agrarian reform, S.A. Keshtmand said: We will consolidate the measures for the agrarian reform, by democratising it and granting meterial resources for the expansion of production. There were manifestations of voluntarism in the distribution of land. Today we must rectify the abuses, which were committed during the times of Amin. Not all lands have beon distributed, as the right to new property was not finally legalised. The peasants were not granted any assistance in loans, seeds and agricultural implements for the cultivation of fields. Preparatory work was not carried out among the peasants so that they could understand the necessity of dividing the property of the feudals. This did not contribute to building up confidence, but some peasants even refused to accept land turned over to them.

In order to put the situation right we have distributed seeds and fertilizers free and increased the prices of farm produce. It has been decided to build four major farm machinery stations, which will be placed at the disposal of the peasants.

CPSU JOURNAL SURVEYS SOVIET-AFGHAN COOPERATION

LD030914 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 3 Jul 80

["USSR-DRA: Fruitful Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--The Soviet Union will help Afghanistan in building a major project, an ore-dressing complex to be supplied by copper from Aynak, and also a refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons of oil, AGITATOR, journal of the CPSU Central Committee, reports, surveying Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the expansion of energy and raw material production of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The discovery of large reserves of gas in the north of the country by Soviet geologists, the journal remarks, made it possible to use this most valuable natural raw material for the advance of the Afghan economy. Inside Afghanistan gas is being used both as chemical and energy raw material for the nitrogen fertilizer plant, built with Soviet assistance and annually producing 105,000 tons of carbamide and a thermal power plant near the town of Mazar-e Sharif. The gas not used inside the country is one of the principal export items.

Another gas deposit was placed into service in May last at Jarkuduksk. The new industrial complex, built with Soviet technical assistance, will make a big contribution to industrialization of the country. Up to 2,000 million cubic metres of gas will be produced there annually and some 15,000 tons of gas condensate will be made manufactured. Gas production in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be doubled after the putting into operation of this deposit.

The USSR helped in building the 100,000 kilowatt Naguu hydropower plant, the biggest of its kind in the country, and also in the construction of a 36,000 kilowattt thermal power plant to be fuelled by natural gas in the area of the town of Mazar-e Sharif, the first of its kind in Afghanistan. Moreover, several smaller power plants and a number of other energy projects have been built. Thanks to their high efficiency, they account for almost two-thirds of all the electric energy generated in Afghanistan.

INDIAN MINISTRY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR, AFGHANISTAN

LD041700 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 4, TASS--India is following undeviatingly the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment and comes out for spreading the process of detente to all continents and for stopping the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons. This is said in the annual report of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs circulated here among members of parliament. Stressing India's concern over the complication of the international situation, the expansion of the arms race and destablisation of the situation in a number of regions of the world, the ministry stresses that continuation of detente is the only way to achieve universal and complete disarmament.

Much attention in the document is given to the development of Soviet-Indian relations. The ministry stresses that India's all-round ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are growing stronger from year to year.

Special mention is made of the importance of the official friendly visit paid to India by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in March last year. This visit showed convincingly that the two states hold similar views on basic international issues. A long-term programme on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation was signed during this visit for a term of 10-15 years.

It is said in the document that Soviet-Indian friendship continues to be an effective factor for peace and stability in the region and throughout the world. This fact, the Indian Ministry for External Affairs says, was noted with satisfaction by both sides during the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to India in February. The Soviet Union and India also reaffirmed their willingness to further expand mutually beneficial and equal cooperation in various fields. Turning to relations with Afghanistan the Ministry for External Affairs says that India maintains close relations with the government and people of that country and is interested in ensuring the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of friendly Afghanistan. India, the report says, intends to pursue consistently a policy of friendship toward all neighbouring states and to develop cooperation with them in order to ensure a stable situation in the region. At the same time the attempts being made by China, the United States and other countries to increase Pakistan's military strength poses a danger to India's security. The sad experience of the past shows, the report says, that arms shipment to Pakistan hold back the process of normalisation of relations between Pakistan and India.

It is said in the section dealing with relations between India and China that the Government of India stated again to China that a satisfactory settlement of the border problem is absolutely essential for the full normalisation of relations between the two countries. The ministry stresses in its report the great importance of India's relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and expresses support for the just struggle of the people of Palestine for their rights and the fighters for the national liberation of southern Africa.

KRICHEVSKIY NOTES U.S., PRC PRESSURE ON ASEAN

LD072000 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Leonid Krichevskiy commentary]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia including that on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea is worrying the people in the region very much. Concern is also expressed over the actions of those outside forces that are trying to take advantage of the current situation. The story from Radio Moscow correspondent in Hanoi, Leonid Krichevskiy:

This concerns primarily the completely irresponsible and provocational actions of the Washington administration and the Beijing rulers which are exerting double pressure on Southeast Asian nations for the purpose of involving them in the orbit of expansionist policy. Particular pressure is exerted on ASEAN, an association of nations that includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. Washington and Beijing demand that the ASEAN countries not only display unfriendly attitudes to the Indochinese nations that have chosen the socialist way of development but also take very stringent steps up to armed action which, they claim, are necessary for eliminating the danger allegedly created by Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea. The United States and China spare no promises to expand military and other supplies to the ASEAN countries. It is noteworthy that the Pentagon wasted no time in providing Thailand with a large consignment of weaponry when Thailand infringed upon Kampuchea's sovereignty and aggravated tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border. And it is hardly accidental that the armed incident on the Thai-Kampucehan border was followed by a hasty visit to Beijing by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke who is in charge of the affairs of East Asia and the Pacific.

Washington and Beijing believe that the worsening of the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia might justify before the world public the expansion of U.S. military presence in Asia. Beijing's militarist preparations and the attempts to turn ASEAN, a regional economic and cultural association, into a military bloc. However, these schemes Washington and Beijing are nurturing run counter to the national interests of the ASEAN countries whose hopes and expectations are linked with the prospects of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neighborliness.

VIETNAMESE ARMY PAPER EDITOR VISITS MOSCOW

LD031555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guest of Editorial Office"]

[Text] Col (Buy Biyen Tkhyu), chief of the party building department of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam National Defense Ministry's central organ, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, was a guest of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office from 11 through 20 June. The guest familiarized himself with the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office collective's work experience. He was received at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Col (Buy Biyen Tkhyu) visited Leningrad Military District units and familiarized himself with the historic places and sights of Moscow and Leningrad.

LENART VISITS KIEV, MEETS WITH SHCHERBITSKIY

AU031047 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, today met Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, who is in the USSR on holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy familiarized the visitor with the activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party organizations, with the progress made in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan and spoke about political and labor enthusiasm aroused in the republic by decision of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on preparations for the next, 26th CPSU Congress.

Josef Lenart reported on the work performed by Slovak party organizations and working people to implement the 15th CPCZ congress program for the country's economic and social development.

Experiences were exchanged in organizational and ideoeducational work carried out by the party organizations, in economic management and in the accomplishment of tasks for increasing the productivity of communal production.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Participating in the meeting were Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Yelchenko, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

While in Kiev, Josef Lenart visited the Lenin Electronic Machinery Association, familiarized himself with the collective's work in improving computing equipment and with its part in the implementation of the joint programs of the CEMA member countries. He inspected the main Olympic facility in the Ukraine's capital city--the central stadium.

On his way to Kiev, Lenart stopped over in Lvov and spoke to Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvovskiy Obkom first secretary. Lenart visited the Electron Production Association, which for many years has maintained fruitful links with the Czechoslovak enterprise Tesla Orava. He familiarized himself with the work of the oblast house for quality, metrology and standardization. At the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Kamenskobuskiy Rayon he was familiarized with the experience of the farm's stockbreeders in applying the production line-shop system [potokovo-tsekhova systema] in cattle maintenance and milk production.

Today Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, left Kiev.

At Borispol Airport he was seen off by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Yelchenko, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; and Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The farewell party included Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

BULGARIA'S MRS ZHIVKOVA VISITS MINSK, CONFERS WITH MASHEROV

LD041451 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Belta report "Comrade L. Zhivkova's stay in Minsk"]

[Text] L. Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, who is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the Belorussian capital on 26 June.

The Bulgarian guest was warmly greeted at Minsk station by N.L. Snezhkova, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; S.A. Bronnikov, chief of a Belorussian CP Central Committee section; and Yu. M. Mikhnevich, Belorussian culture minister.

On the same day L. Zhivkova met with P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. A conversation was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

On Victory Square the Bulgarian guest laid flowers at the memorial obelisk to the Soviet army soldiers and partisans who showed great courage and heroism in the fight for our homeland's liberation from the German fascist aggressors.

At the Belorussian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, L. Zhivkova acquainted herself with the combat relics of the heroic feat of Soviet soldiers, partisans and rearguard working people in the struggle for victory over Hitlerite fascism, and with materials on a stand describing the participation of Bulgarian patriots in the partisan movement on Belorussian territory.

L. Zhivkova made a trip to the Khatyn memorial complex, where she laid flowers at the eternal flame, and also to the Kurgan Slavy.

On 27 and 28 June she will continue her acquaintance with the republic's cultural life and with the development of its fine art, theatrical art and literature.

CPCZ DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH RUSAKOV

LD041948 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] In keeping with the plan for inter-party contacts between the CPSU and the CPCZ, a delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by Comrade Sipek, deputy head of the Department for Political and Organizational Work of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union between 30 June and 4 July.

The delegation familiarized itself with experiences from the organizational and party work of the CPSU. The Czechoslovak comrades met comrades from the Department for Organizational and Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, the Minsk Oblast party committee, Slutsk town party committee and had discussions with them and they also familiarized themselves with the work of party organizations in a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by and had talks with Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Comrade Nikiforov, deputy head of the Department for Organizational and Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Comrade Oestimir Lovetinsky, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA 'EDITORIAL ARTICLE' ANALYZES RESULTS OF BREZHNEV-SCHMIDT TALKS

LD072324 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 7 Jul 80

["In the Interests of Peace and Goodneighbourliness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 8, TASS--Follows the full text of the editorial article in today's issue of the newspaper PRAVDA:

Talks were held between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany in Moscow on June 30-July 1, this year. Taking part in the talks were General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; from the FRG side--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the results of the talks and have fully approved of the activity of the Soviet delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev. The results of the talks are a serious contribution to strengthening peace and security, to improving the international climate and further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

Following the tested Leninist foreign policy course and coordinated line of the fraternal socialist states, the Soviet delegation, expressing the will of the Soviet people, focused attention on questions pertaining to strengthening peace and international security, to curbing arms race and to disarmament. The delegation has put forward on behalf of the Soviet Union a number of new ideas and specific proposals directed at achieving agreements on this range of questions, including questions concerning medium-range missile-nuclear weapons.

The talks in Moscow have aroused much interest in the world. Their results are being broadly commented on.

And this is explicable. Soviet-West German relations themselves play a no minor role in determining the political climate in Europe and outside it. In the seventies, the USSR and the FRG did quite a lot to fill with a concrete content the coexistence of states with different social systems, to create more favourable objective prerequisites for the resolution of disputable issues and conflicts through a just peaceful settlement.

This time the significance of the meeting was emphasized by the complexity of the international situation in which it was proceeding, by the difficulties which the process of improvement of the international climate has encountered through the fault of the imperialist forces. An answer to the question was expected from the Moscow talks whether the machinery of political consultations between states, which took shape earlier, would work, in what measure the will to cooperation and accord will be manifest in conditions of exacerbating East-West differences.

It can be placed on record with gratification that a positive answer has been given in Moscow to this question of principled significance. The sides have reaffirmed their intention to further permanently pursue and firmly base their policy on the treaties and agreements concluded, in the first place on the treaty of August 12, 1970, and the joint declaration of May 6, 1978. They have again declared their adherence to detente, which they consider to be necessary, possible and useful. They have also expressed their will to contribute to ensuring in every way possible that detente be a leading trend in international relations. It has been stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful, equitable cooperation of states.

The leaders of the USSR and the FRG have declared for consistently continuing the important cause, which was started by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, for implementing all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of this conference, for broadening measures for building up confidence in Europe. The joint communique published on the results of the meetings and talks has reflected their conviction of the necessity to continue and envigorate efforts with the aim of achieving specific results in the field of limitation of arms and of disarmament.

The very list of the above-mentioned issues and other issues, which were touched upon, is evidence of the political meaningfulness, of the Moscow talks, of the importance of direct contacts between states at the summit level, particularly in periods of complication of the situation in the world, of usefulness of a clear statement of stands combined with a constructive quest for mutually acceptable solutions.

One shall not oversimplify the situation and close eyes to the fact that there are areas, where the viewpoints of the USSR and the FRG considerably differ. The stands on a number of problems remain not so close to each other that one would be able to speak of transition to practical cooperation for their settlement. In the general evaluation of the causes of the present tensions, the leadership of the Federal Republic is proceeding more from "Atlantic solidarity." It is trying to find excuses for the irresponsible actions by the U.S. administration, which has taken the course for the attainment of military superiority over the USSR at any price, with the use of any methods, and for Washington's attempts at disregarding the interests of others.

In setting forth his attitude to the events around Afghanistan, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt completely passed over in silence their prime cause--the interference of the imperialist forces and reaction in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, their attempts at achieving through aggression a change in the system existing in that country. The West German leaders were apparently tied in their views by the patterns, which were drawn up at the recent summit meeting of the leading capitalist states in Venice. These patterns have nothing in common with realities and, by presenting the consequence as the cause, only distract from a political settlement.

It has been most clearly stated by the Soviet side, that we will not leave our friends alone in trouble. There will be no second Chile in Afghanistan. Political settlement in connection with Afghanistan depends on an end to aggression and other forms of interference from the outside into the affairs of that country with appropriate guarantees of nonresumption of such interference in the future. It is precisely in the context of such a settlement that the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be decided.

It depends on the line of conduct by the circles, which are kindling up to now armed struggle against Democratic Afghanistan, what further steps will be taken by the Soviet Union following a partial cut in its military contingent, which was sent to Afghanistan at the request of the latter's government.

The stand hostile to international cooperation, which was taken by the USA and some of its allies in connection with Afghanistan, the NATO's decision to deploy in a number of West European countries new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons, the buildup in U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, Washington's pressure on Iran and plans of a further intensification of arms race are links of the same chain.

These are component parts of the policy of blackmail and pressure, which the peoples encountered also in the past. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev told the FRG leaders, has never allowed and will not allow to be spoken to from "positions of strength." At the same time, the USSR is resolved not to let the present tensions outgrow into a major tragedy. All those in the West, who want a continuation of the policy of common sense and peace, may firmly count on our assistance and support.

The Soviet Union is displaying truly Leninist principledness, restraint and firmness in upholding and pursuing a course for the preservation of peace, in not yielding to provocations and at the same time giving a rebuff to imperialist ambitions. Together with its allies in the Warsaw Treaty, the USSR has reiterated that it does not strive for military supremacy, that it has not had and will not have any other strategic doctrine but a defensive one. The Soviet Union is for the equivalence, which has taken shape, against "spheres of influence" against establishing political or military control over any areas. This was explicitly said at the Moscow talks. And another thing was stressed with the same measure of definiteness--the USSR will not allow the USA and the NATO bloc to break the strategic equivalence. If the United States deploys additional American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union and its allies will take all measures to restore the balance thus upset.

The Soviet side has subjected to well argumented criticism the actions by the FRG Government on questions of military detente in Europe, the role which the FRG has played and continues playing in promoting NATO's decisions on "additional armament." The far-fetched nature has been revealed of the references that the balance of forces in Europe has been allegedly upset in the USSR's favour as a result of a modernization of respective Soviet medium-range weapons. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that it is not the so-called "Soviet menace" but the striving to increase at any cost the arsenal of NATO's nuclear weapons, which is the main thing for the USA and some of its allies.

The Soviet Union has again demonstrated that it has a stake in preventing a dangerous turn, which is becoming imminent because of the NATO's decision to produce and deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The best thing would be to start talks on medium-range weapons on the basis, which was suggested by the Soviet side last autumn. With this aim in view it is necessary to restore the situation which existed before the adoption by the NATO of the decision on "additional armament."

Considering the NATO's stand, the Soviet Union is also prepared for an alternative version. Without withdrawing the proposals put forward earlier, it could agree to a discussion of issues pertaining to medium-range weapons even before the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

In so doing, the point at issue must be not only medium-range nuclear-missile weapons, but also the U.S. nuclear forward-based weapons. Both these problems must be discussed simultaneously and in organic connection, precisely simultaneously and in organic connection. Possible agreements could be implemented only after the SALT II treaty comes into force.

In the course of the Moscow talks, the Soviet side set forth a number of specific considerations also in connection with the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe with the aim of giving a fresh impetus to drawing up on the basis of these proposals of mutually acceptable solutions. In case of a constructive approach by the Western countries, they would contribute to progress of these talks, which have long been marking time.

If the NATO member countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany, really want productive talks on curbing the arms race, such fair and just talks are possible. The Soviet Union is as before ready to resolve all questions on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. It is rejecting, however, attempts at stipulating for the USA or other West European countries privileged conditions, to damage the security of the socialist states.

Common sense and long-term international interests suggest that the governments of the NATO member countries would act in a responsible manner if they returned onto the path of constructive work. The West German leaders were told in Moscow that relations between the USSR and the FRG have begun limping in recent years and it is not the Soviet side which is to blame for it. The Soviet Union would like to see in the Federal Republic of Germany a reliable partner both in bilateral relations and in resolving major tasks pertaining to a strengthening of peace and security in Europe. There was a terrible, bloody war in the past. The peoples remember about it. It is necessary to firmly establish peace in our part of the world by joint efforts.

The talks between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG were businesslike and useful. The mutual striving was reaffirmed at the meeting to develop economic cooperation on the basis of the agreements concluded earlier and the long-term programme for the main trends of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the field of the economy and industry, which was signed in the course of the visit.

The meetings and talks in Moscow have once again shown that the road to mutual understanding goes through a comparison on views, explanation of stands, exchange of information and overcoming prejudices. Such a method of conducting affairs showed its effectiveness in the past when through the accretion of the past grim years new ideas about each other were sprouting, when all European states could convinced themselves that good relations between the USSR and the FRG are a boon for the peoples of both countries, for Europe as a whole.

It will take time to see how things work before it can be said to what extent the statement by the representatives of the FRG about their readiness to serve the ideals of peace, to make their contribution to the policy of detente, to lowering the threshold of military confrontation between states will be implemented into concrete steps.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as Leonid Brezhnev said, "We are ready to broaden the roads already tested and pave new roads towards accord and cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany as well as with other states which wish so."

RUDNEV ON IMPORTANCE OF TALKS WITH FRG; 'BROKEN STALEMATE'

LD032020 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Yuriy Rudnev comments on the world response to Soviet-West German talks:

The keynote of most comments is that the meeting in Moscow was necessary and useful. The value of personal contacts between statesmen of socialist and Western countries, the policy that produced sizeable results in the last decade, has been reaffirmed in the complicated international conditions of today. Of course this is primarily the result of the easing of tensions, its impact, its viability and the absence of any cogent alternative to this policy.

The talks in Moscow proceeded in a frank and businesslike manner. With the international situation being what it is, this means the sides discussed possibilities for a political settlement of critical situations instead of continuing the fruitless and dangerous policy of confrontation that the American administration favors. As the Soviet Union and West Germany declared in a communique at the end of the talks, they have always believed that the relaxation of tension is a necessary and useful process and they pledged to help make it a dominant trend in international life.

Another significant result of the Soviet-West German negotiations is that they have opened up venues for new political and diplomatic initiatives aimed at solving pressing problems, especially, as Leonid Brezhnev noted, to prevent Europe from being drawn into a new, dangerous spiral of the arms race. What he meant above all was the problem of nuclear missiles, which may become the central topic of future contacts and talks.

Press commentators now write a lot about prospects of such talks in the light of the outcome of the Soviet-West German meeting. What is important: The stalemate, which for months blocked all talks, can now be said to have been broken.

A candid exchange of views in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere is a pretty important matter. It is essential if a further search is to bring the existing viewpoints closer together. Needless to say, relations between the USSR and West Germany, just like relations between the socialist and Western countries in general, include a whole number of questions where their positions differ. What is important, however, is that following the meeting in Moscow the Soviet and West German statesmen gained a better understanding of each other's views and, consequently, they will be better able to take into consideration their respective views in their foreign policies.

The latest Soviet-West German summit meeting showed an awakening in West European capitals, maybe not to the same extent everywhere, but an awakening nevertheless of realistic national considerations when foreign policy priorities are determined. There's growing awareness of the need to preserve the relaxation of tension and to keep Europe a zone of relative stability--something which cannot be achieved without the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, let alone in opposition to them.

PRAVDA REVIEWS REACTION TO BREZHNEV-SCHMIDT TALKS

ID040927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS 1 July roundup: "In the Interests of Peace and Detente"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet-West German summit talks have attracted considerable foreign public and press attention. The newspapers of various countries are giving detailed information on the course of the talks and reporting the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt. It is stressed that the importance of the talks goes beyond bilateral USSR-FRG relations and that they could have a considerable influence on the destiny of peace and international detente.

As is reported in the West German press, official FRG government spokesman Boelling has said that the FRG leaders expressed satisfaction with the first day of talks, describing them as intensive, businesslike, frank, candid and distinguished by great seriousness.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER stresses that the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state urged the West to put aside its various "arms upgrading" programs and to abandon the development of new weapon types and systems, whether missile, neutron, chemical or any other. In his speech, the newspaper continues, L. I. Brezhnev summed up the largely positive development of relations between the USSR and the FRG, pointing out that despite their different social systems and membership in different alliances both countries can be natural partners in finding solutions to the great and complex tasks life poses for the international community.

The Soviet leader holds the view, WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes, that among the questions to be solved is that of medium-range weapons, in connection with which he expressed the hope that the dialogue on this subject would be productive. It is significant, the newspaper continues, that L. I. Brezhnev was at pains to point out the prominent position which relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG have long held in international life.

"The meeting between H. Schmidt and L. I. Brezhnev could and must help to improve the international atmosphere," German Communist Party Chairman H. Mies said in a speech at Hanover. He stressed that the Moscow talks are bound to serve the interests of both countries as well as the interests of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world.

"It is a question of establishing clear landmarks on the path of consolidating peace and preventing war," the West German weekly DIE TAT writes in an article devoted to the Soviet-West German summit talks. "The Carter administration's confrontationist foreign policy course has so exacerbated the international situation that there is not only a threat of a 'hot' war. It is imperative that this course be abandoned forthwith in favor of an unconditional policy of detente." An indispensable condition of progress in the sphere of military detente, the weekly points out, is renunciation of the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles on FRG territory.

In a commentary headed "An Exceptionally Important Dialogue," Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that Soviet-West German relations are a striking example of how to seek and find mutually advantageous ways of cooperation in different spheres.

FRENCH ASSESSMENT OF SCHMIDT MOSCOW VISIT NOTED

LD031506 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 3, TASS--FRANCE PRESSE reports that the authoritative circles of France assessed the visit of the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, to Moscow as a positive one, since it helped to preserve and expand the possibilities for talks and to maintain East-West dialogue. From the point of view of the French Government, this is absolutely essential specially at a time of international tension.

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace recalled in this connection that speaking at a press conference on June 26 the president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estinag, stressed the usefulness of the visit by the federal chancellor of the FRG to the Soviet Union.

GISCARD'S ARRIVAL IN BONN, PRESS REACTION NOTED

LD071634 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, July 7, TASS--Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, arrived here today for a state visit. He will meet with the leaders of the FRG.

No official agenda for the talks was announced. However, as the press points out, the discussion of the state of and prospects for East-West relations with due regard for the recent Soviet-French and Soviet-West German summit meetings and the USSR's new initiatives concerning medium-range nuclear missile weapons is to figure prominently at the talks.

An exceptionally big importance is being attached here to the visit of the president of France. The important role of the foreign-policy actions which have been taken lately by the two countries for the resumption of the East-West dialogue is being emphasized.

"Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing," GENERAL ANZEIGER writes today, "fully agree with each other that the U.S. distrust could by no means be a ground for reunciation of a dialogue with the Soviet leadership."

Today FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU carries an interview with Valery Giscard d'Estaing who stressed that France's foreign policy is based on the principle of national independence and that "Atlantic solidarity in no way can be a synonym for enslavement."

Paris, July 7, TASS--On the eve of the visit to Bonn by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, an official spokesman of the Elysee Palace described its main content as France's and the FRG's mutual striving" to reassert Europe's role in international affairs."

The French press is widely commenting on the today-started state visit by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to the FRG. Observers note, in particular, that the French president's visit to the FRG is taking place at a time when U.S.-West European differences manifested themselves most strongly. The Paris newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS points out in this connection today that the leaders of the FRG and France "are equally distrustful of the USA in general and Jimmy Carter, in particular." "America's inability to work out a consistent strategy is pushing Europe to a departure from Washington," the newspaper writes.

"More than ever before," LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS goes on, "France and the FRG are seeking to secure that Europe's political role in world affairs correspond to its economic weight." The newspaper points out that Paris's and Bonn's dialogue with Moscow exasperated the United States.

LES ECHOS, organ of the business circles of France, emphasizes that the FRG and France set themselves as an object to regain for Europe its place. The newspaper points out that they act "despite Jimmy Carter's fluctuations."

ZIMYANIN, ZAGLADIN WELCOME PCI DELEGATION

LD071830 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--An Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation including members of the party leadership Giancarlo Pajetta, Aolo Bufalini and member of the party Central Committee Renzo Gianotti arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Zimyanin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU Vadim Zagladin and executives of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

PRAVDA REPORTS OSLO MEETING OF NORDIC COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD041049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS report: "The Communists' Appeal"]

[Text] Oslo, 1 July--A conference of Nordic communist parties has been held here. The delegations from the Danish, Norwegian and Finnish communist parties and the Swedish Left Party Communist discussed the situation in the region and their parties' tasks in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and the curbing of the arms race.

In a unanimous statement the conference participants called for the broadening of the peoples' movement for peace and for the preservation of detente which brings together in its ranks various progressive political parties, trade unions, religious organizations and the peace-loving public. The appeal is addressed, im particular, to the socialists and to social democrats and trade union and Christian organizations.

The Nordic countries' communist parties expressed considerable concern in connection with the exacerbation of international tension and the deterioration of the situation in Europe. They stressed that peace in the area is threatened by the gigantic stockpiles of means of mass destruction and also by the intensification of the arms race as a result of NATO's decision to produce and deploy on the European continent the new American nuclear missiles. The statement points out that the attempts by certain circles to bring back the cold war days and liquidate the results of detente achieved since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe pose a serious threat to peace in Europe. This is the goal pursued by NATO in its efforts to increase military expenditures and deploy heavy military equipment in Denmark and Norway.

Describing the current international situation as extremely serious, the Nordic countries' communists noted the need for an active struggle by these countries' peace-loving forces for peace, detente, the reestablishment of mutual trust and international cooperation.

One very important task, the statement stresses, is to struggle against the NATO decision to produce and deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Europe and to thwart attempts to subordinate certain Nordic countries to anti-Soviet U.S. global strategic plans.

The Nordic countries' communists confirmed their resolve to comprehensively resist reactionary attempts to fan war psychosis and fuel tension. The peoples of the Nordic countries are interested in the success of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the statement says.

The regional conference of the Nordic communists is seen here as a logical extension of the recent Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament, as the Nordic communist parties' contribution to the fulfillment of the Paris meeting's decisions.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD031037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report under "Fraternal Parties" rubric: "Course Toward Detente"]

[Text] Vienna, 26 June--A plenum of the Communist Party of Austria [KPOE] Central Committee has been held here. Its participants discussed present problems of domestic political life and outlined directions in the struggle for the radical interests of the country's working people. The plenum confirmed the KPOE's adherence to the policy of detente and cooperation and called for decisive actions against the plans to build and deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The KPOE Central Committee plenum resolved to convene the party's 24th congress on 6-8 December 1980 in Vienna.

KPOE Chairman Franz Muhri spoke at the press conference on the plenum's results. Describing the present-day international situation, he called the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee an important event of recent times, which demonstrated the socialist community's active and beneficial role, consistent internationalism and unchanging striving for peace. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum was a universal reflection of this policy. Austria's communists, F. Muhri continued, welcome the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states' peace-loving initiatives.

F. Muhri noted that the recent Afghan Government proposals and the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw some military units from Afghanistan testify to good will and a steadfast striving for a political settlement of the situation which has emerged around Afghanistan. The present measure speaks of the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan and of a major defeat for the counterrevolutionary forces. Imperialism has not managed to stifle the Afghan revolution or to establish, in its own adventurist interests, a military bridgehead on the Soviet Union's southern border.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALIAN PRESIDENT

LD252213 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a telegramme to Allessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, conveying congratulations and best wishes to him and the entire Italian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the day of the republic.

I am confident, the telegramme says, that further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Italy meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of detente, European and universal peace.

In a reply telegramme the president of Italy expressed gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Soviet people.

BREZHNEV, GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD261844 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg conveying congratulations and the best wishes of peace and well-being to the people of Luxembourg on the occasion of the national holiday of the country.

In his reply telegram the grand duke of Luxembourg expressed heart-felt gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed his best wishes personally to Leonid Brezhnev as well as the wishes of well-being to the people of the Soviet Union.

YU. BREZHNEV, DELEGATION HOLD TRADE TALKS IN SWEDEN

LD041051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Businesslike Talks"]

[Text] Yu.L. Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, has been in Sweden on an official visit at the invitation of Industry Minister N. Asling.

He had meetings with Foreign Minister O. Ullsten, N. Asling and members of the Swedish committee to promote trade with the USSR, as well as with prominent representatives of Sweden's business circles (A. Yunson), (Kh. Stale), (K. Nikolin) and others.

Questions of developing economic, scientific and technical ties between the USSR and Sweden were discussed during the talks. The Soviet side passed the Swedish side a draft long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation for a 10-year period (1981-90).

The Swedish side expressed interest in these proposals and advocated the further development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical ties with the USSR.

POWER ENGINEERING MINISTRY SIGNS PROGRAM IN AUSTRIA

LD071642 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 7 TASS--Exchange of information and joint efforts in designing equipment for thermal, hydraulic and atomic power stations are the subject of the scientific and technological cooperation programme signed by the USSR Ministry of Power Engineering Industry and the Austrian Austratom Company during a visit of Soviet specialists to Austria.

We attach great importance to the Soviet delegation's visit, said Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, commerce and industry. Our cooperation in power engineering is bound to be fruitful and long-lasting. The programme is a major step forward not only towards greater cooperation in a certain field, but also towards more economic ties on the whole, the minister stressed, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY VALENTIN OBEREMKO DIES

LD061312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1158 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 July TASS--The outstanding Soviet diplomat, Valentin Oberemko, USSR ambassador to Italy, has died suddenly at the age of 55. His death is a heavy loss for the Soviet diplomatic service, says the obituary signed by Leonid Breahnev, Alekgey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, other Soviet leaders and leading officials of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Oberemko occupied responsible posts aboard and in the central apparatus of the ministry. He worked at the USSR Office at the United Nations and in the USSR Embassy in France.

From 1973-80 he was engaged in responsible work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. At the beginning of 1980 he was appointed USSR ambssador to Italy.

DPA REPORTS FALL IN JEWISH, GERMAN EMIGRATION

LD071506 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Moscow--The number of ethnic German and Jewish Soviet citizens wishing to emigrate has, as was expected, dropped further. The German Embassy said in Moscow today that in June 459 persons of German descent were able to leave the USSR. In May the figure was 536, and in April 707. Organizational bottlenecks within the framework of the Olympic games are apparently already beginning to have effects.

The number of Jews able to leave the country in June sunk to about 1,500, it was learned in Moscow. In May the figure was about 2,000 and this was about half the figure able to leave in the same month of the previous 2 years. In all about 14,000 Jewish Soviet citizens have emigrated so far this year. In the first 6 months of last year the figure was over 25,000. Here, too, the Olympic games could play a large part in the drop in emigration numbers, through the tense relations between Moscow and Washington, as diplomats in the Soviet capital admit.

SOVIET EMBASSY WARNS AGAINST 'SEIZURE', QOTBZADEH STATEMENT

LD081034 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 8, TASS--The press attache of the USSR Embassy in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on Monday a statement of the embassy to the official PARS agency, to Iran's radio and television.

"There is information", the statement says, "that elements hostile to the Soviet Union intend to carry out provocative actions against the USSR Embassy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, up to and including seizure of the embassy. The purpose of such actions is to damage the good neighborly relations between the USSR and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"The embassy draws the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other competent Iranian authorities to the dangerous nature of such actions and demands that they take all the proper measures to rule out such a possibility."

Tehran, July 8, TASS--Touching on reports about the possible seizure of the USSR Embassy in Tehran, the Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh told a PARS agency correspondent that the Foreign Ministry had been informed of this (reference is made to the USSR Embassy statement--correspondent) on Monday morning and that Iran's security bodies had been given the necessary instructions to take additional measures to ensure the safety of the Soviet Embassy just as of other foreign embassies in Tehran. He stressed that foreign missions in Iran should be protected just as Iranian embassies abroad.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2015 GMT on 7 July reports the above item.]

SPOKESMAN SAYS USSR RESPONSIBLE FOR BAKU CONSULATE INCIDENT

NC050917 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 5, (AFP)--Soviet authorities were responsible for a "plot" to have Iranians in the Soviet Union burn the Iranian Consulate at Baku yesterday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Hashemi said here today.

Mr Hashemi said the consulate had previously issued some visas, "but we could not let them all re-enter Iran without identifying them completely."

He believed the attack was plotted because Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh had attacked the Iranian Tudeh Communist Party as a Soviet agent, and Russian spies who had "taken advantage of the struggle against American imperialism since the revolution."

Mr Hashemi said the riot in Baku, and the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Paris by Iranian students yesterday, were part of a "huge plot to occupy our embassies abroad." International communism might be responsible, he said.

SANCTIONS 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST IRAN 'DOOMED TO FAILURE'

LD071517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov "Iranian Reportage": "The Boomerang of 'Sanctions'"]

[Text] Tehran--Over a month has elapsed since the day the West European Common Market countries, under strong pressure from Washington, introduced economic sanctions against Iran. These sanctions are only partial. Contracts concluded by the countries of the Nine with Iran before 4 November 1979, that is, before the Iranian students' seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, remain valid.

The Iranian capital is living its ordinary life. Apart from journalists and statesmen responsible for the country's economy, virtually no one even mentions the sanctions. Not because there is abundance in the country--no. The shortage of necessities, industrial commodities and raw materials is already being felt. The country is dipping into its own internal resources to satisfy the needs of the population and the economy.

The disruption of Iran's trade relations with a number of other countries and breakdowns in Iran's own economy engendered by various causes has also had an effect. Of course, the economic boycott against Iran by Washington and its allies is aggravating the country's economic problems. Imports of industrial commodities, spare parts for machinery, equipment and raw material for plants and factories and medicines and food have been cut back. The tension created by the U.S. military in Persian Gulf waters has entailed an increase in the cost of shipping. Shipowners' refusal to carry freight into Iranian ports could lead to a considerable rise in the cost of commodities.

Nonetheless the Iranians are far from pessimistic. They believe that the boycott is a temporary phenomenon since for both the United States and the West European countries, however limited their measures, the sanctions will turn only into losses. In the past Iranian year (21 March 1979 through 20 March 1980) of Iranian imports totaling $12 billion, $3.6 billion were came from the Common Market countries; $2.3 billion from the United States and about $4 billion from other countries of the capitalist world.

Thus, in boycotting trade with Iran, the United States and the Common Market countries are penalizing themselves.

And where would a more stringent economic boycott against Iran by West Europe lead? For instance, the interests of British banks and firms with capital investments of almost $1 billion in Iran and trade contracts for the delivery of goods to Iran worth $1.1 billion would be jeopardized. Italian commercial and industrial circles would incur great losses. This year alone joint Iranian-Italian companies are performing construction work whose contract value is estimated at $3 billion and on which about $4,000 Italians are working in Iran. In addition thousands of workers are employed in Italy itself on the production of equipment for these projects.

As for the FRG and France, their leaders have frankly stated that legal and constitutional norms do not allow them to cancel contracts previously signed with Iran. In the event of the contracts' annulment these countries' governments would have to compensate the losses of the companies affected.

Japan's position is no better. Immediately, as soon as reports appeared that Japan might also join the economic sanctions, Iranian Petroleum Minister Mo'infar warned Japanese firms buying Iranian petroleum (10 percent of all the petroleum Japan consumes comes from Iran) and firms with other interests in Iran that if Japan follows the United States Iran will cut off all business relations with it.

The country's foreign minister, S. Qotbzadeh, has cited notable facts confirming the ineffectiveness of the U.S. economic sanctions against Iran. He noted that since the Carter administration announced the sanctions, 1,200 U.S. firms have submitted applications through Iranian missions abroad for the conclusion of deals with Iran.

"The boycott does not bother us," Salimi, minister of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, told journalists. "We will cope with it. The Asian and African countries and the socialist countries have come to our aid. We have signed contracts recently with many socialist countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the CSSR, Poland and Romania--for deliveries to Iran of necessities: industrial equipment, raw materials, chemical goods, medicines and food. With the aid of our friends this U.S. plot will also be thwarted."

Iran assesses highly the stand taken at a time of difficulty for it by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries which displayed readiness to expand economic and trade ties with Iran and thus render it support.

The Iranian people's determination to thwart the dark designs of imperialism, the reluctance of Iran's traditional economic partners to blindly follow Washington's lead and, the support for the Iranians' just struggle from the forces of peace and progress--these are the decisive factors which doom the policy of blackmail and provocations to failure.

EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN TENSION 'SOURCE OF WELL-FOUNDED CONCERN'

LD072038 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Snastin writes:

Tensions on the Libyan-Egyptian border are running high. Big Egyptian Army units, which have been put on high alert, are massed in that area. For almost a month now, a state of emergency has been in force in Egypt's areas bordering on Libya. Cairo has had recourse to such a measure in an attempt to blackmail Libya. At hand are all signs of preparations for an armed invasion of Libya, similar to the signs, which preceded Egypt's aggression against Libya in 1977.

The present Egypt's threat to Libya shall be viewed in the context of the Middle East crisis taken as a whole. Washington's striving to "settle" the Middle East crisis in its selfish interests coincides with the political plans of As-Sadat, who is an obedient tool in the hands of the USA. Hence the massive U.S. armed supplies to Egypt, the dispatch of U.S. troops to bases in Egyptian territory, the training of Egyptian pilots in the USA and the plan to hold joint U.S.-Egyptian Air Force exercises.

Commenting on the situation, which has emerged in that explosive area, the AFRIQUE-ASIE JOURNAL writes:

"The imposition of the state of emergency on the areas bordering on Libya as well as a big concentration of Egyptian troops in that zone are a source of well-founded concern for most of the Arab countries. As-Sadat has never concealed his aggressive designs against Libya".

According to reports from various diplomatic sources, the head of the Egyptian state, who is stung over the setbacks he has suffered in his home and foreign policy, and who in addition has to fight against opposition forces, which are becoming increasingly organized, and to combat grave economic difficulties, intends to open a new front as a distraction from his consistent setbacks, the journal writes in conclusion.

As-Sadat's course of actions can be assessed only as playing with fire. But he who starts such a dangerous game may himself get burnt in the flames of the fire he is trying to fan.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS OF ATTEMPTED COUP IN EGYPT CITED

LD080819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Kuwait, 2 July TASS-- The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reports an attempted military coup in Egypt. According to the paper, Egyptian authorities have arrested more than 600 officers in Egypt's Armed Forces the officers have been handed over to a military tribunal, and the death sentence awaits many of them. Air force and navy units headed by top officers, including generals, took part in the conspiracy, the newspaper indicates. The troops that took part in the conspiracy were stationed in Cairo, Ismailia, Alexandria, Tal al-Kabir and other regions of the country and coordinated their activity with subunits of the Egyptian forces massed on the Libyan border.

The participants in the conspiracy, according to the details reported by AL-ANBA', planned to use special-purpose assault detachments to surround military camps, President as-Sadat's vacation residence and state institutions. One subunit was to occupy the radio and television building and make a radio statement that a revolution had been carried out in Egypt. Meanwhile marines and air force units were to close the seaports and airfields and control the coast, including from the air.

The coup was aimed at ending As-Sadat's so-called "peace initiative," stopping all talks with Israel and promoting improved relations with the Arab states and the Palestinians.

Information from Cairo indicates that the conspirators were exposed with the aid of the CIA, a large group of whose staffers arrived in Egypt recently.

Vice President Mubarak, AL-ANBA' reports, has instructed the military tribunal to carry out the investigation swiftly and in conditions of secrecy. According to information being received, civilian Egyptian citizens also took part in this conspiracy and were prepared to join it at any moment.

PDRY LEADER ASSESSES VISITS TO SAUDI ARABIA, UAE

LD041726 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Aden July 4, TASS--The newspaper 14 OCTOBER published today a statement made by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, upon arrival in Aden after visits to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that these visits produced good results and gave him and opportunity of discussing questions of strengthening security and stability in the Middle East and enhancing Arab solidarity in the struggle against Israel's occupation of Arab lands and the anti-Arab Camp David collusion.

The results of these visits, 'Ali Nasir Mohammad said, will open up good prospects for the development of Democratic Yemen's relations with the countries of the region in the interests of peace, stability and cooperation. They will also facilitate support to the people of Palestine in the struggle for its right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, at the head.

USSR READY FOR 'ACTIVE BUSINESS TIES' WITH ZAIRE

LD041507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Kirsanov article: "Zaire's Difficult Decades"]

[Text] Twenty years ago the Republic of the Congo, later named the Republic of Zaire, appeared on the map of tropical Africa. It is a country with a stormy past and a complicated present. Let us recall, however, how immediately after independence was proclaimed, the young republic's government headed by Patrice Lumumba had to appeal to the United Nations to defend its territory against imperialist incursion.

Tension continued to grow in the following years in and around the Congo. Only the efforts of the African countries and the world's progressive forces, including the Soviet Union, ended imperialism's blatant interference in that republic's affairs. But as the facts show, the West's interests in that country are too great for it to leave the country in peace. Neocolonialist circles have not abandoned their plans to restore their former positions there, pillage Zaire's natural riches and use that country as a base for the struggle against the national liberation movement on the African Continent.

Financial assistance was foisted on the republic's economy on severe terms. The West European monopolies stipulated a whole series of concessions and privileges for their new capital investments. China also managed to secure a number of privileges for itself. The International Monetary Fund's assistance involved various demands, including the complete subordination of Zaire's planning and financial organs to it. However, the process of "restoring the health" of the economy did not free the country of the difficulties it had experienced. One of Africa's richest countries, as the American news agency UPI reports, owed the capitalist states about $5 billion. Only 30 percent of Zaire's production capacity is being employed in the country's industry. Its economy is experiencing an acute shortage of raw materials.

Recently in the republic the voices of those dissatisfied with the violent economic incursion of Western monopolies have been heard increasingly loudly. Parliamentary deputies adopted a resolution which stresses the need to review the contracts existing between Zaire and Western companies. There is a growing conviction in the country of the expediency of strengthening and broadening the state sector.

The new tendencies in the economic sphere are being accompanied by political actions. They are directed toward restoring relations of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring countries, particularly with Angola and the Congo People's Republic. Last year Zaire also restored diplomatic relations with the GDR and Cuba. An awareness of the need to maintain cooperation with the USSR is growing stronger.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its readiness to develop active business ties with Zaire. The further strengthening of good relations could only benefit the peoples of both countries. This is what Soviet people believe as they congratulate the people of Zaire on their national holiday.

NAVY COMMANDER ADMIRAL GORSHKOV TO VISIT ETHIOPIA

LD071415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement which has been reached, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, will pay an official visit to socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of the leadership of the Ethiopian Armed Forces.

NIKONOV CRITICIZES WESTERN-BACKED ANTI-ANGOLA 'CONSPIRACY'

LD070911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Nikonov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Conspiracy Against Angola"]

[Text] For more than 20 days now the South African racist regime has essentially been waging an undeclared war against Angola. Several thousand aggressors are sowing death and destruction in the southern regions of the People's Republic of Angola. With the racists' support, bandits from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola splittist organization have also stepped up their activity there. This incursion came as no surprise to the Angolans, who are well aware that the racists' aim is to make the young republic abandon its peaceful plans for building a new, socialist society, to restore colonialism in the country and to force Luanda to stop all support for African national liberation movements.

Futile endeavors! As the newspaper A JORNAL DE ANGOLA writes in this connection, "neither the direct incursion made by the South African racists nor the deliveries to them of guns from the United States, aircraft from France and weapons and ammunition from Britain and Canada will make Angola either curtail its assistance to the Namibian and South African peoples, who are struggling for national liberation, or forgo its national dignity."

When you look through the long list of all the criminal acts perpetrated against Angola you involuntarily find yourself thinking that, as a rule, they have all been initiated with the direct blessing of the Western powers, most often the United States. On this occasion too the racists' incursion coincided with the U.S. Senate's lifting of the restrictions on overt or covert military assistance to the bandit Angolan separatist groupings. It will be recalled that the CIA has long sought to legalize its "dirty operations" against Angola. Back in June 1978 the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote of CIA attempts to secure U.S. Senate support for weapons shipments to the antigovernment groupings operating in Angola. Official Washington pretended then that it did not support this stance and even sent a few emissaries to Luanda.

However, while the latter were trying to start talks on normalizing relations with Angola, the "cloak-and-dagger knights" were secretly inspecting the separatist gangs and, so Western agencies reported, graciously filled all their requests. Let us note that at this time the United States, in defiance of the UN Security Council resolution banning military deliveries to South Africa, was supplying the army of its "voluntary assistant" in Angolan affairs--Pretoria--with the most modern weapons from NATO arsenals. The lethal products, according to JEUNE AFRIQUE magazine, were supplied to the racists via arms dealers chosen by CIA agents.

This U.S. agency that has arrogated to itself the right to interfere in the affairs of an independent sovereign state--Angola--is today exulting in vain. The Angolan people are not alone! All progressive mankind has greeted with anger and indignation the news of the racists' latest onslaught. In the special statement on the aggression by the South African forces adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers the representatives of 50 independent African states unanimously demanded that this armed intervention by Pretoria, backed by the United States and the other Western countries, be stopped.

It is not only African states that are showing their solidarity with Angola. Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and chairman of the nonaligned movement, has called on the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government to condemn the South African aggression and to give the PRA the political, moral and material support needed to rout the racist aggression.

The times when Africa was merely the proving ground for the Western powers' activities are receding forever into the past. Today only reckless politicians can fail to reckon with the will of its peoples, who are resolutely defending unity, freedom and independence.

ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTS EXPULSION OF SOUTH AFRICANS

LD072324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] We have just received a report from our correspondent from the capital of Angola: The racist Pretoria regime has suffered yet another infamous defeat. Units of the national armed forces for the liberation of Angola have driven South African troops out of Angolan territory. This is stated in a Ministry of Defense communique carried on 7 July in Angolan television.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA SEES USSR AS 'RELIABLE FRIEND'

LD061402 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 6, TASS--"The Namibian people led by its sole lawful representative, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), has no choice but to step up the armed struggle for the liberation of its country from the occupation by the racist regime of South Africa," SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said in an interview to a TASS correspondent.

"SWAPO does not reject peaceful talks but it holds that these talks will not achieve a positive solution as long as Western countries are encouraging the actions of the man-hating apartheid regime," Sam Nujoma said. "The military, financial and political backing of Pretoria by the imperialist powers enables the racists to widen terror and reprisals, to stage brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring independent states. Weapons manufactured in NATO countries are used to sow death and destruction in Namibia, Angola and Zambia," the SWAPO president stressed. "Vast investments and supplies of oil to the Republic of South Africa by Western monopolies are aimed at the consolidation of Pretoria's economic and military might. Therefore the attempts of the West to speak about their objectivity in the Namibian question mean juggling with facts."

"The Namibian patriots are determined to achieve the final victory, to crush the criminal alliance of imperialism and racism. A guarantee of this is the selfless assistance and support from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Union's principled policy has played a great role in the crushing of the colonial system in Africa, enabled many countries of the continent to acquire not only the political but also the economic independence. At the present stage of the struggle against the last strong-holds of colonialism and racism in southern Africa the national liberation movement, as before, regard the Soviet Union as their reliable friend and ally that has no self-seeking interests and firmly and consistently sides with the fighters for peace, freedom and independence.

SUPREME SOVIET, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET OAU SUMMIT

LD040953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers message to 17th session of OAU Assembly]

[Text] To the participants in the 17th session of the Assembly of OAU countries' state and government heads. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers send cordial greetings to the participants in the 17th session of the OAU Assembly--free Africa's most representative interstate forum.

The countries of the African Continent have entered a new stage of development. Thanks to the African peoples' courageous struggle supported by the progressive forces of the entire world, the decolonization of the continent is reaching its conclusion on. Africa has achieved a great success: The family of independent African states has acquired a new, fiftieth member--the Republic of Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe people's victory creates favorable conditions for the speediest conclusion of the Namibian people's struggle for genuine national liberation under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's organization. The struggle against the loathsome policy of racism and apartheid in South Africa is becoming ever fiercer.

The Soviet Union has firmly supported and is firmly supporting the African countries' struggle for the further strengthening of political independence and achievement of economic independence and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just basis.

Under present conditions, where the forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to take the world back to the cold war days, stepping up the arms race, seeking to create new military eases, in African countries too, and striving to implement their expansionist plans there is a special need for joint efforts on the part of all peace-loving peoples to thwart these intrigues which endanger the cause of peace and detente.

Seeking to eliminate the threat of a resumption of the cold war, to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in internation relations and to channel the course of events in a healthy, peaceful direction, the socialist community countries put forward at the May jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee concrete proposals aimed at attaining these noble goals.

The Soviet Union rates highly the African states' peace-loving initiatives, including the proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in Africa, and supports the OAU's efforts to strengthen good-neighborly relations in Arica and consolidate peace on the African Continent.

We wish the 17th OAU Assembly session success in its activity for the good of the African peoples and world peace.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU SUMMIT IN FREETOWN

LD040850 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 4, TASS--Chairman of the nonaligned movement, President Fidel Castro of Cuba has addressed a message of greetings to the 17th session of the summit Assembly of the OAU member-countries, which is being currently held here. At a time when the peoples of Africa, says the message, strive to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism and apartheid in the continent, to resolve development problems, the imperialists are putting up in their way ever new obstacles, trying to impede the normal development of international relations thus creating a fresh threat to peace. Fidel Castro has strongly condemned the inhuman apartheid system in the South African Republic and the increasing repressions against that country's freedom-loving patriots. The existence of that regime and the permanent aggression launced by it with impunity against "frontline" states, in particular, against Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, are possible only because of the support given to Pretoria by the imperialist countries. Pretoria is challenging world public and refusing to abide by the U.N. resolutions.

Cuba, Fidel Castro said, will further support the struggle of the peoples of Nambia and other countries of the African Continent for the ultimate eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid, for strengthening national unity and attaining full independence of the African states.

CPSU DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM GUINEA-BISSAU, BENIN

LD041015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, has returned to Moscow having been to the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by L.A. Solodukhin, secretary of the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom, which has visited the People's Republic of Benin in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, has returned to Moscow.

CONGO DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU POLITICAL EDUCATION WORK

LD041017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--In connection with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) a PCT party workers' delegation, headed by (A.S. Obiaka) member of the party Central Committee, was in the USSR from 19 through 30 June. The delegation acquainted itself with the CPSU's political education work experience among labor collectives. The PCT representatives had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and International Department and the Altayskiy CPSU Kraykom, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarized themselves with the activity of the Podolsk CPSU Gorkom. The Congolese guests rated highly the Soviet working people's achievements in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and stated the great importance of the CPSU's experience for young national states.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH PAPUA-NEW GUINEA PREMIER

LD041013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Papua-New Guinea Prime Minister Julius Chan a telegram congratulating him and wishing him success on his election as prime minister.

In reply telegram Julius Chan expressed gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes.

The telegram expresses the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Papua-New Guinea will be favorably developed in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace.

IZVESTIYA ACCUSES U.S. OF TRYING TO DESTABILIZE NICARAGUA

LD071013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 18 Jun 80 p 5

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "International Themes": "To Old Recipes"]

[Text] The concept of "destabilization" is firmly entrenched in the Western press political lexicon for evaluating U.S. policy toward the progressive regimes of Latin America. Various means of interference in internal affairs are used, depending on the situation in the country concerned. But the aim which Washington pursues has always been the same--to set proimperialist reactionary forces in motion, to create political tension and to complicate the situation so as ultimately to remove from power any government which does not wish to subordinate itself to the diktat of its northern neighbor.

This subversionary tactic is now being applied extensively against Nicaragua, where revolution has triumphed. Faced by a national uprising, the United States failed to maintain its protege Somoza on the dictator's throne. And then the sinister mechanism of "destabilization," drafted in to weaken the Nicaraguan Government's positions, was put into operation rapidly with the active participation of the CIA and the Pentagon. Gradually at first, and then overtly and loudly, the U.S. "big press" began a slander campaign against the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which is heading the country's revolutionary process. The spearhead of this propaganda attack was directed at splitting those who opposed the Somoza tyranny while at the same time encouraging antigovernment action by the supporters of the overthrown dictatorship.

Sensing Washington's favor, rightist circles among the local bourgeoisie began to raise their heads. Reiterating the false, inflammatory assertions about the "Red peril" spread by the American press, business owners inclined toward reaction chose the path of economic sabotage. Their spokesman, A. Robelo, even tried to provoke a political crisis within the ruling government council.

A headquarters has been set up in the White House for undermining Nicaragua's national economy, which is experiencing enormous difficulties after the vandalism and looting committed by the Somoza dictatorship in its final agony. U.S. policy, directed toward interfering in the country's internal affairs, is combining with provocative activity by the local bourgeoisie's reactionary representatives. Washington has long blackmailed the country with a $75-billion loan by stipulating a number of political demands for it to be granted. When the U.S. House of Representatives fully approved it on the initiative of the U.S. President himself, Democratic Majority Leader J. Wright went to Managua and, judging from press reports, again raised the question of the terms of the U.S. loan.

The imperialist "destabilization" tactic envisages armed provocation. According to Maj L. Serna, leader of the Nicaraguan security organs, so-called "aid centers"--camps where combat training is given to counterrevolutionaries comprising the skeleton of refugees from Somoza's "Guards"--have been set up on Honduras territory in the border regions. Some of these people are now being selected to remain in Nicaragua to carry out terrorist actions.

Under such conditions, when the United States and internal reaction are proceeding to overt opposition to the revolution, the Nicaraguan Government is calling the people to rally. Such a situation, the FSLN organ BARRICADA notes, sets the revolution an important task--to isolate and rout proimperialist forces acting inside Nicaraguan society. To carry this out, all revolutionary patriotic forces must unite around the revolutionary government.

CLAIMS OF CIA INVOLVEMENT IN JAMAICA, OTHER AREAS NOTED

LD031407 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, 3 July--The CIA has in Jamaica its major operational center in the Caribbean, from which subversive activity is conducted not only against the government of Prime Minister M. Manley, but also against Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua and other states of the area. This was stated at a press conference in Kingston by Louis Wolf, the famous American publicist, one of the editors of the magazine COVERT ACTION, and author of the book "Dirty Work," which discloses the activity of CIA agents in many parts of the world.

As L. Wolf pointed out, the "cover" for the majority of employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Jamaica is provided by diplomatic posts in the American Embassy in Kingston. However, it is not excluded that there are in the country clandestine agents functioning, maintaining close links with local reaction. According to L. Wolf, the CIA has long had contacts with the leader of the opposition Labor Party of Jamaica (LPJ), E. Seaga, who continually hurls slanderous attacks against the government. E. Seaga frequently visits Washington and receives no little financial and other aid from the U.S. ruling circles.

The American publicist indicated that the CIA is using in Jamaica the same dirty methods to which it resorted at one time in Chile against the Government of Popular Unity. Both there and here there is evidence of attempts to "destabilize" a progressive regime, to provoke an atmosphere of chaos and lack of confidence in the country, and to nudge reactionary-minded military men to anti-government actions.

As has already been reported, with the complicity of the CIA a group of plotters was preparing to carry out a coup d'etat on the night of 22 June. They had planned to kill M. Manley and his closest comrades-in-arms, and to establish in the country a reactionary, pro-American regime. The security organs managed to arrest the criminals, who are now under investigation.

There are numerous facts indicating the close links of Jamaican reactionaries with the U.S. special services. One of them is quoted in a report by the Jamaican news agency, JAMPRESS. It says that on the day following the disclosure of the plot in Kingston the State Department urged the official representative of the group of Negro congressmen to have a meeting with E. Seaga, who had arrived in Washington. Here it was stressed that it would not be a bad thing, so it went, to establish previous contacts with an "eminent opposition figure," since "the days of the Manley government are numbered."

Besides this, reports the PRENSA LATINA agency, there are reports in Kingston that the reaction will shortly attempt to stage a new coup attempt.

BREZHNEV WRITES FORWARD TO BOOKS FOR BRAZILIAN PUBLISHER

LD042150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] One of the largest publishing houses in Brazil, (Civilizacao Brasileira), has published Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" in Portuguese. Readers are showing enormous interest in them. In a foreword, Comrade Brezhnev writes, in particular:

The Soviet people wholly and warmly support the consistent policy of peace and peaceful cooperation among peoples which is pursued by the country's party and state leadership.

Our good relations with the Latin American states, and with Brazil in particular, are developing successfully within the framework of that policy. The links between our countries have a long history. Diplomatic relations were first established more than 150 years ago. The front-ranking public forces of both countries have shown on more than one occasion feelings of sympathy and solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Brazil and Russia. Soviet-Brazilian relations today are relations of (? close) mutually advantageous cooperation based on mutual respect for sovereignty and dignity, on equal rights and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Trade, economic and cultural links are developing successfully. For our part, we are ready to strengthen that cooperation even further for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. The USSR shows full understanding for the aspiration of the people of Brazil, just as of the other peoples of Latin America, for the assertion of national independence, the strengthening of sovereignty and undivided control over their own natural resources. In Brazil, Comrade Brezhnev writes, we see a country with a great future and we hope from the bottom of our hearts that that future will be peaceful and happy.

The publication of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books in Brazil is an important event, a TASS correspondent was told by (Edno Silvera) director of the (Civilizacao Brasileira) publishing house. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is one of the world's outstanding statesmen whose rich life experience accords well with the history of the country that he rules. His books will enable Brazilians to get better acquainted with him and learn how he solves complex problems in his daily work, (Silvera) stressed.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO VENEZUELA'S FARIA

LD031009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

Dear Comrade Jesus Faria!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, a prominent member of the communist and working movement of Venezuela and Latin America and a courageous son of the Venezuelan people, their fraternal greeting and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

Soviet communists know you as a steadfast fighter for the cause of the working class and of all the working people of Venezuela, a consistent internationalist and a sincere friend of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and highly esteem your contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Faria, and to all Venezuelan communists good health and success in the struggle against imperialism, for the strengthening of national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

GAPUROV REPORT AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE HITS FOREIGN MEDIA

LD070741 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 June 1980 carries on pages 1-3 the 13,200-word text of a report by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, delivered on 13 June at a republican scientific and practical conference in Ashkhabad. The report is entitled "Raising the standard of the Working People's Patriotic and International Education."

Gapurov begins by tracing the history of the friendhsip of the Central Asian and Russian peoples and the "fraternal Soviet peoples' assistance" in improving all spheres of life in the Turkmen SSR. He discusses the "internationalization" of the republic's economy and the party's propaganda and educational role in this. Garpurov then moves on to cultural and educational matters.

"Comrades! In our multinational country the problem of language is of great significance . The CPSU program states: 'The future free development of the languages of the USSR peoples is to be guaranteed, as is complete freedom for every USSR citizen to speak and to bring up and train his children in any language, with no privilege, restrictions or constraints being applied in respect of any language. National languages develop on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment under conditions of fraternal friendhip and mutual trust among the peoples.'

"Our socialist state creates all the conditions for the development of national languages. The republic publishes newspapers in Turkmen, Russian, Uzbek and Kazakh journals in Turkmen and Russian, and there are regular television and radio broadcasts in these languages. Classes at the republic's schools are conducted in Turkmen, Russian, Uzbek and Kazakh. Russian theaters and concert organizations operate alongside Turkmen.

"In their native languages all peoples and ethnic groups of our multinational homeland are today actively delving into the great treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism, assimilating and augmenting the riches created by other peoples and all mankind.

"The trends in the development of languages show that the era of socialism is characterized not by the integration of languages in the sense of one literary language's absorption of another, as our ideological opponents abroad allege, but by their natural mutual enrichment in terms of lexical and other elements.

"I think it appropriate here to repeat the idea I voiced at the 18th plenum republican Communist Party Central Committee in June 1979, when we were determining the Turkmen party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work.'

"We Turkmens love our native language just as the Russians love theirs, the Uzbeks love their native Uzbek and the Kazakhs love their Kazakh just as all the fraternal peoples love their native tongues. At the same time, as well as our native languages, we also find Russian essential: the language of Pushkin and Lenin, which is a powerful means of instilling internationalism and an important factor in drawing together nations and ethnic groups.

"Bilingualism is developing successfully in our multinational country. Mastery of the native language and a second language, primarily and usually Russian, is the main type of multilingualism in our country. A special Turkmen-Russian bilingualism section has been set up at the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences to solve this problem as successfully as possible at a modern scientific level. We expect the new section to provide significant and well thought-out scientific recommendations which will help us to solve more quickly and correctly the complex questions of bilingualism and the mastery of Russian by the broad masses of working people in our cities and villages.

"Russian--the language of inter-nation communication and cooperation for all our country's nations and ethnic groups--has played and still plays an outstanding role in the appearance of the new historical community, the Soviet people, and in strengthening the unity of the USSR peoples.

"Advocating, prior to Great October, 'that every inhabitant or Russia should have the opportunity to learn the great Russian language,' V.I. Lenin predicted a big future for it as a potential world language. The Russian language is now a mighty factor in giving Soviet nations and ethnic groups access to the achievements of world culture and artistic values and in rapid upsurge and enrichment of their national cultures with traditions accumulated over the entire history of human civilization.

"Under conditions of the rapid development of inter-nation economic and cultural ties and the progress of science and technology and mass information media, it is possible to keep abreast with life and successfully gain access to the achievements of world culture.

"It is our profound belief that the improvement of Russian teaching and the entire population's mastery of the language of inter-nation communication are a very important factor in the further strengthening of the international character of the Soviet way of life.

"The Turkmenistan CP Central Committee has always devoted and is devoting great attention to improving the teaching of Russian in the republic. We have taken measures to ensure that the study of Russian begins in the first grade in national schools. Measures have been outlined to improve the training of teachers of Russian."

Gapurov proceeds to describe the social role of Turkmen Soviet literature, naming prominent works and authors and indicating the influence of Russian and Soviet literature. He gives examples of cultural cooperation and exchange with other Soviet republics, stressing the mutual enrichment of national cultures. The report then discusses at length the methods of international and patriotic education.

The report concludes with the following passage:

"The republican party organization is conducting purposeful propaganda of social and political traditions and is introducing new labor and civil ceremonies and rituals into the everyday life and culture of working people, traditions that are international in spirit and content and becoming increasingly widespread. They include the ceremonial summing up of socialist competition results, the presentation of red banners and pennants to leading collectives, the honoring of worker dynasties and 'pagtasayramy' harvest festivals. These are bearing fruit."

Gapurov's report continues: "Civil ceremonies have been substantially revamped and impressive new forms have appeared. At memorials to V.I. Lenin and monuments to revolutionary fighters and troops who died in the Great Patriotic War, war and labor veterans present Komsomol cards to the younger generation; cadre production workers initiate young people into the working class; troops take the oath; newlyweds lay flowers; Young Pioneers and Komsomol members mount honor guards and swear loyalty to the cause of the party and people.

"At the same time, we take into account the fact that, in addition to the common Soviet social and political traditions, each people has its own historically established social traditions, customs and ceremonies containing experience accumulated over the ages and the wisdom of generations. We respect these social and spiritual riches. But, at the same time, we can see that there are many elements of the obsolete, archaic and nationally narrow-minded in the traditions, customs and rituals.

"Customs and ceremonies which are out of keeping with our moral norms and contain elements of mercenary-mindedness and manor house morals must be resolutely renounced. Extravagant weddings, expensive funerals and the various kinds of ritual excess that still occur are incompatible with the ethics of the socialist way of life. While satisfying people's taste for the beautiful and lofty, the new civil customs, ceremonies and rituals should reflect as much as possible our Soviet way of life, assume an international character and accord with the lofty norms of communist morality.

"At the end of May the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers and the Turkmen SSR Znaniye Society brought together the chairmen of kolkhoz and sovkhoz councils of elders. For 2 days we talked in detail with them about ensuring that our elders play a more active role in introducing new traditions and rituals and step up work on overcoming survivals of the past, including bride-money. We are convinced that the elders will be great help to party organizations in this matter.

"The CPSU Central Committee draws the attention of us all to the fact that nationalist prejudices are exceedingly tenacious and persist in the psychology and consciousness of some people, even when the objective prerequisites for any antagonism in relations between our nations have ceased to exist. This proposition is particularly important in view of the fact that survivals of the past get very encouragement from abroad.

"Bourgeois propaganda tries to foster various reactionary theories of nations and national relations and uses nationalism as one of the main levers in its anitcommunist activity. It falsifies Lenin's nationalities policy and the USSR'S experience in resolving the nationalities question.

"As is known, bourgeois propaganda organs and foreign anti-Soviet special services and centers such as the Turkmen desk of the 'Radio Liberty committee' [as published] and the 'Association of Turkestanis' in the United States and FRG, the 'Federation of Turkic Migrants and Emigres' in Turkey, the Gorgan radio center and Mashhad television in Iran and various "Sovietology' centers masquerading as scientific research institutions have stepped up their hostile activity and progaganda intended for our republic's population. In addition, there are daily broadcases from Beijing radio stations making every effort to discredit communist building in the USSR and the CPSU'S domestic and foreign policy.

"They are spreading misinformation about the republic, conducting brazen propaganda of revisionism, nationalism, pan-Turkism and pan-Islamism and trying to judge the republic's socialist transformations from nationalist positions.

"Hostile propaganda attempts to speculate on remnants of the past preserved in certain people's consciousness and behavior and tries hard to kindle nationalist sentiments and sow hostility among the USSR peoples living and working in Soviet Turkmenistan as a united fraternal family. They are also trying to inculcate the idea that the national and international are incompatible and to distort the CPSU'S Leninist nationalities policy.

"All this sets ideological workers the task of resolutely and cogently criticizing bourgeois and opportunist concepts relating to the development of nations and demonstrating the main role of revolutionary transformations in mankind's social development and the subordination of national problems to the class interests of working people.

"The republic's party organizations are directing the activity of ideological institutions toward the all-round expose of imperialism's ideology and policy and the reactionary essence of modern forms of racism, bourgeois nationalism and national chauvinism. Via the mass information media--republican television and radio broadcasts, newspapers and journals and party publications, in particular--we expose the inhuman essence of the bourgeois way of life, the spiritual and moral degeneration of capitalist society, the various anticommunist and anti-Soviet acts by imperialism and its opposition to peace, social progress and the freedom of the peoples.

"It is true, however, that not everything is running smoothly. We have many difficulties. And we expect more effective assistance in this sphere from the Scientific Methodological Council on problems of foreign ideological trends and the new Department of Scientific Communism and Criticism of Foreign Ideological Trends set up at the republic's Academy of Sciences.

"In all our work on exposing bourgeois policy and ideology profound criticism must be closely combined with propaganda about the advantages of the socialist system and Soviet way of life and a convincing demonstration of the economic and cultural achievements of real socialism, the role of internationalism and the cohesion of socialist nations.

"Linking tasks of internationalist and atheist education merits the most serious attention. In fact, religious beliefs have played and are playing an inhuman, reactionary role in disuniting peoples and setting them against one another.

"It must be borne in mind that nationalist and religious survivals are complementary and that they maintain and nourish one another. Doomed to disappearance by the entire course of social progress and deprived of their former class basis, nationalism and religion are making a joint effort to hold and even broaden their positions."

Gapurov's report ends: "The solution of the nationalities question in the USSR and the establishment of proletarian internationalism as the leading principle of relations among nations and nationalities in socialist society has largely contributed to freeing society's spiritual life of the influence of religions and the church and to instilling mass atheism in Soviet people. But there are still many believers in the republic, and it must be borne in mind that our ideological enemies are currently laying special emphasis on propaganda of Islam and obsolete patriarchal and feudal customs as means of kindling national discord and undermining Soviet people's ideopolitical unity. Their aim is to revive religious sentiments on an anti-Soviet basis and sow anti-Sovietism in the soil of Islam. Pretending to be 'friends of Islam,' they have shown more actively to discredit our party's nationalities policy to talk of the 'incompatibility' of communist ideology and national spiritual values, meaning Islam, to distort above all the status of the Muslim religion in the USSR and not to 'notice' that in our country people are free to profess any religion, including Islam, and that the party and state are constantly concerned about preserving national cultural values and preserving and restoring all peoples' ancient cultural monuments. We must learn to purposefully combine internationalist and atheist education in order to rob nationalism of its religious cover and religion of its claim to represent the nation. This is particularly important in view of the fact that religion and the church have always exploited healthy national sentiments and needs and people's traditions and everyday life. What particularly worries us is the fact that such intolerable facts as infringement of the honor and dignity of women, the marrying of minors, the erection of obstacles to their studying in higher and secondary educational establishments and vocational and technical schools and the selling of young girls for bride money--which still occur among the religious section of the population--are playing into the hands of foreign bourgeois propaganda.

"Muslim quack-confessors, champions of old, reactionary principles and rites, operating wilfully in the so-called 'holy places,' are trying to kindle religious fanaticism, fuel feelings of national narrow-mindedness and instill in family relations harmful feudal and kinship survivals and rituals.

"We must bear in mind that the struggle to overcome religious prejudices demands lengthy, painstaking and persistent efforts, because the process of introducing new elements is extremely complex.

"The fact is that our lecturers, propagandists, agitation workers and ideological aktivs often allow progressive people's traditions and customs to mix in everyday life with religious ceremonies, and primitive norms to mix in community relations with the norms of communist intercourse.

"As practice shows, many of our ideological activists are still unable to tell religious principles from truly people's principles and are sometimes unaware of and incapable of convincingly demonstrating the harm being caused by a particular custom or ritual or its religious essence.

"Here, more than anywhere else, we must distinguish in theory and in practice the genuinely national from the nationalist and national peculiarities from the various religious remnants and superstitions. Otherwise it will be difficult to solve these complex tasks.

"Our conference is being held at a significant time, when our party and all Soviet people are looking ahead to the 26th CPSU Congress. Our republic's working people, like all Soviet people, are seeking fittingly greet the party congress and successfully to fulfill the targets for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

"Dear comrades!

"In conclusion I would like to express confidence that our conference's discussion of the basic questions of international and patriotic education and the broad exchange of experience and opinions will be of practical assistance in further improving this important work."

EDUCATION MINISTER ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN UZBEKISTAN

LD041315 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Uzbek SSR Education Minister S. Shermukhamedd: "Great and Mighty"]

[Text] A republican conference seminar devoted to problems of the in-depth study of the Russian language and the improvement of its teaching is taking place in Tashkent.

Mature socialist society, based on the great Lenin's ideas, is implementing a course toward the molding of a harmoniously developed individual in a planned and consistent manner. The Russian language--the language of Great October, the language of friendship, peace and progress--is fulfilling an important and honorable mission in this historic process, whose unshakable base is the Leninist principle of the equality of all nations and nationalities.

The Russian language has become for all peoples of the Soviet Union a powerful means of struggle for the implementation of communism's bright ideals. This role is growing increasingly under the conditions of the rapid growth of ties between the nationalities.

"Today," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses, "the study of the Russian language by Soviet peoples of all nationalities has become a subject of universal concern and attention in our country. A manifestation of all this is the constant growth of the thousands-strong team of Russian language and literature teachers, the increase in their teaching skill and active work in improving the methods and resources of instruction in all educational establishments and the expansion of the publication and rise in the quality of text books, dictionaries and methodical literature."

There is an enormous propensity among representatives of all nationalities to master the Russian language. There is an immeasurably great interest in the Russian language, Russian literature and Russian culture among the Uzbek people and Uzbek youth. The desire to use the mighty Russian word as a means of intercourse and as a source of knowledge and spiritual growth acquires an increasingly mass character every year.

In meeting the Uzbek people's sincere desire, party organs and the republic's educationists now as previously attach prime importance to questions linked with Russian language instruction and orientate public education cadres an teachers toward the improvement of its study and teaching at all levels.

A little over a year has elapsed since the holding in Tashkent of the all-union scientific and thoretical conference "The Russian Language--Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the USSR Peoples". This has been a busy year of productive teachers' labor.

A great deal has been done for the improvement of spoken Russian instruction of pupils at children's preschool establishments. Over 1,000 groups have been created in national kindergartens where over 27,000 small children receive their first Russian language lessons.

Favorable conditions for acquaintance with the second native language--the Russian language--have also been created in mixed kindergartens which are attended by over 600,000 children of the local nationality.

The qualifications of educators instructing children in spoken Russian are rising. Some 95 percent of specialists have higher pedagogical education.

Preschool establishments still by no means embrace all children, although their contingents increase from year to year. Therefore it has been decided to widely develop the network of preparatory or so-called "zero" classes for children not included in the kindergartens. A certain amount of expertise has been built up in this respect. Last year almost 60,000 children were prepared in this way, and this year 125,000 young children are being prepared for school.

Out-of-school establishments are a great help in the improvement of the study of Russian language by children of non-Russian nationality. Some 812 circles for in-depth study of the Russian language are operating at Young Pioneers' and schoolchildren's palaces and houses in which over 33,000 general education school children study.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education has elaborated a broad complex of measures for the future up to 1985. It devotes great attention to providing skilled cadres for schools. Over 23,500 Russian language and literature teachers, 86 percent of whom have higher education, now work in national schools. Over 13,500 teachers with higher education work in the countryside. At the beginning of the 1979-1978 academic year the family of Russian language teachers increased by 2,000 with the addition of VUZ graduates.

All this has allowed the introduction in many schools of the division of classes into two groups to improve the quality of the study and teaching of the Russian language. Soon this method for the instruction of school children will be practised everywhere.

The number of schools of the mixed type, where Russian is one of the languages of instruction, is continuing to grow. There are now over 600 in the republic. Practice shows that the study by pupils at these schools promotes the better mastery of the Russian language.

Boarding schools and general education schools which study Russian language and literature in depth are assigned an important place in the system of Russian language instruction. Since the 1976-1977 academic year classes which study the subject in depth have been organized starting in the fourth grade at general education schools in all of the republic's rayons. They are constantly increasing in number. Today over 32,000 schoolchildren study the subject in depth at 318 general education schools and by the beginning of the new academic year there will be over 600 such schools.

The republic boarding school which studies Russian language and literature in depth has been operating successfully for over 9 years. Such boarding schools have also been opened in the oblasts. The activity of such schools produces extremely positive results. One could cite just the example of the M. V. Lomonosov No 14 rural boarding school in Payarykskiy Rayon, Samarkanskaya Oblast. Six Russian language rooms have been equipped here, and there are several sets of language laboratory equipment, televisions and so forth, which enables the language teacher to make extensive use in teaching of modern visual aids starting and a number of Russian language teaching aids from the seven grade.

However it should be noted that educationists in individual oblasts, rayons and cities are being too slow in introducing new things. Boarding schools with in-depth Russian language and literature study have not yet been opened in Syrdarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya oblasts and the Karakalpakskaya ASSR although their commissioning was planned back in 1975.

One of the conditions for the further improvement of Russian language instruction is the strengthening of the educational material base. A considerable amount has been done in this direction--all the republic's 8-year and secondary schools have Russian language and literature rooms equipped with modern technical teaching facilities and visual teaching aids.

Great attention is being paid to the publication of artistic literature in the Russian language. In recent years over 30 titles with a print run of 3 million copies have been published in the "Uzbek Schoolpupil's Library" series. The republic's scientific methodology journal THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UZBEK SCHOOL gives great methodological help to teachers.

Every year the standard of Russian language teaching rises in the national groups of teacher training establishments and scientific research work into problems of Russian language and literature teaching in national schools expands. This work is conducted at all Uzbekistan's teacher training establishments and also at VUZes in the RSFSR and the Ukraine where students sent from our republic study. Of course Russian language teachers link all their successes very closely with the invaluable help and support of which they are constantly aware from the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the republic's government. And these successes are visible. While at the time of the 1970 census 1,812,000 representatives of Uzbekistan's various nationalities and peoples named Russian as their second native language, in 1979 already 7,179,000 did so.

"The ultimate goal of the study of the Russian language in the national school system," Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, "is to master the Russian language as a second native language, as a means of communication and the exchange of knowledge, thoughts and feelings."

IZVESTIYA ON LINK BETWEEN ENERGY THRIFT, MOTHERLAND'S MIGHT

LD070729 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Keeping a Strict Record of Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] Fuel extraction and power generation are growing rapidly in our country. This is in keeping with the increased needs of the dynamically developing economy. In the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone electricity output will increase 4 percent, reaching 1,295 billion kilowatt-hours. Some 606 million tons of oil and gas condensate will be extracted, along with 435 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 745 million tons of coal. The program for the further development of the power industry was discussed the other day at a CPSU Central Committee-sponsored conference of power industry construction workers and workers of power and power machine-building enterprises and institutes.

The Soviet land today accounts for almost one-fifth of world energy resources production. But it is pertinent to mention the fact that 80 percent of the electricity is consumed in the European part of our motherland, whereas 80 percent of all energy resources are to be found east of the Urals, in areas of Siberia where access is difficult and weather conditions harsh. Expenditure on the extraction, transportation and processing of mineral resources and the transmission of power is constantly growing. That is why the problem of economical consumption is becoming increasingly acute. "...No matter at what rate we develop the power industry," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, "the saving of fuel and energy will continue to be a very important statewide task."

Socialist management practice has accumulated ample experience in the effective utilization of fuel and energy resources. The struggle for economy is well organized at plants and transport enterprises in Moscow. Kemerovskaya Oblast labor collectives' thrifty approach to coal, electricity, heat, gasoline and fuel oil consumption was rated highly by the CPSU Central Committee. Significant successes in reducing the average proportional consumption of fuel and heat are being achieved at the Sredneuralskaya, Kostromskaya, Reftinskaya and Troitskaya GRES. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the power workers, technologists, planners and all workers at Odessa's "Tsentrolit" plant have managed to save 8 million kilowatt-hours of electricity--enough to run the enterprise for 1 month. There are many similar examples. All this has meant a saving of over 80 million tons of ideal fuel since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

However, by no means everywhere have economy reserves been fully brought into play. In March the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of the work of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast Party Organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on saving fuel and energy resources at enterprises and construction sites and noted that it is failing to exercise the necessary control and to make strict demands on managers in terms of ensuring planned indicators for the extraction, production and saving of fuel and energy, the smooth functioning of enterprises without breakdowns and the fuller and more efficient utilization of existing capacities. Many enterprises and organizations in the oblast are not keeping tabs on heat consumption and are failing to make satisfactory use of secondary energy resources.

There are similar instances in other oblasts and it is the task of soviet and economic organizations everywhere to elaborate and consistently implement concrete measures to save energy in all areas of industrial and agricultural production, construction, transportation and municipal services. Every support must be given to the working people's movement for thrift, and the significance of these questions in assessing economic activity, summing up the results of competition and providing moral and material incentives for working people must be enhanced. The correct approach is to step up the activity of commissions to monitor consumption of energy resources and recruit social organizations and people's control workers for this work on a wide scale.

A broad program of measures is outlined in the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Providing the National Economy and Population with Fuel, Electricity and Heat in the Fall-Winter Period 1980/81."

Scientific and planning and design organizations and sectors of the fuel and energy complex and machine building have an important part to play in increasing the efficiency of fuel and energy utilization. The improvement of technological processes, the wider use of secondary resources and the introduction of economical equipment, new designs and progressive materials ensuring a significant improvement in end results in terms of reducing the proportional consumption of all types of energy in the production process depend largely on the success of their work.

"Erect secure barriers to fuel and energy losses!"--this is the motto of the growing mass movement of the country's working people for all-around savings of energy resources. A thrifty attitude toward the property of the whole people is a moral rule for all Soviet people. The struggle for the maximal utilization of economy reserves is not a brief campaign but an integral part of the economic policy whose supreme goal is to improve the people's well-being and strengthen our motherland's might.

ELECTRIC POWER MINISTER VIEWS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD061448 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of the electric power department and electrification, believes that the future does not hold any energy crisis for the Soviet Union or the socialist community as a whole.

What is the basis of such confidence?

It is estimated that more than 50 percent of the world's reserves of coal and more than one-third of the world's oil and gas are concentrated on Soviet territory. The potential of the Soviet hydropower resources is larger than that of the United States, Canada and Japan taken together. The presence of resources, however, and their utilization are not identical concepts.

President Carter, for instance, has observed that the United States has in its oil shales more oil than several Saudi Arabias. This was said in 1979 when fuel prices in the United States and the price of the oil purchased abroad had reached a record level in American history. The profits of the oil monopolies have also surpassed all previous records.

The point is that the American monopolies find it more profitable to import oil and raise the retail prices of its products than to develop new deposits in their own country. After all, the energy crisis, whether actual or artificial, plays into the hands of more than the oil industry alone. Other monopoly groups take advantage of it in order to inflate prices of their products, raise bank rates, secure profitable government credits, and at the same time declare that the suffering of truly hungry people is due to the oil hunger.

The Soviet power industry from its very inception has been developing without reliance on imports on the basis of the integral balanced utilization of the country's wide-ranging natural resources which have been systematically studied, prospected and developed. Far from seeking (?huge) profits, the appropriate organizations worked with an eye to the long-range interests of the developing economy.

The oil reserves, for instance, were increased in due time by intensive geological prospecting. As the Caucasian deposits which had been discovered before the revolution became depleted, the development of new ones got under way, first in the Volga region and around the Urals, then in the Soviet Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine, finally, the time came for Western Siberia, which currently yields the greater part of the increase in black gold output.

It is noteworthy that Western Siberia oil was first mined 10 years before oil mining in similar challenging Arctic conditions began in Alaska. This did not result from the pressure of a fuel shortage, but was carried out under a long-range plan of energy development in the closing quarter of the twentieth century. Construction of the world's largest hydroelectric power station in Siberia, first the Bratsk, then the Krasnoyarsk and the Sayan-Shushenskoye, was launched 20 years ago. Some people in the West then made ironical statements to the fact that the Soviets were going to electrify [word indistinct]. Today, the Angara Yenisey hydroelectric power stations are surrounded by large industrial regions, and they have become incorporated into the world's largest energy complex, known as the unified power supply system of the USSR.

Concern for the future constitutes an integral part of the Soviet energy development strategy. This explains why it was precisely the Soviet Union that obtained oil from the seabed and stretched oil and gas pipelines in permafrost areas before any other country. In the long term, our country is planning to start the production of synthetic liquid fuel and utilize solar and geothermal energy, and even the heat of ordinary seawater.

Some 18 months ago, a high-voltage electric power transmission line with a tension of 750 kilowatts, the first such line in Europe, was stretched between the Ukrainian city of Vinnitsa and the Hungarian city of Albertirsa. That was how the unified power system of the USSR and the integrated power system of the other CEMA European member countries were linked together. A unique electricity bank with a total capacity exceeding 260 million kilowatts has thus been formed within the framework of the international system, Mir.

What advantages does it offer?

Well, first the difference in the time zone makes it possible to rationally regulate the energy loads between individual countries during 24 hours. Second, when developing its electric power industry [word indistinct] our country creates something like a reserve which it can utilize in the case of an emergency or a natural calamity, about 8 to 10 percent of the capacities of all its electric power stations. By making their national energy systems operate side by side, all CEMA member countries have diminished their emergency reserves, but by pooling them into a common energy fund they now have a much greater reserve than before. Finally, more than 10 billion kilowatt hours of electricity generated in the Soviet Union are annually transmitted along the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa line to other socialist countries. The CEMA countries are jointly erecting another electric power transmission line, the ETL-750, which will connect the Polish city of Rzeszow with the Khmelnitskaya atomic power station in the Ukraine. When operations are completed the parties to the scheme will receive from the Soviet Union another 12 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. The permanent CEMA commission for electric energy has developed a master plan for long-range development of the Mir energy system to until 1990. It covers the huge distance from Berlin to Ulaanbaatar.

According to preliminary estimates the rational utilization of electric power within the CEMA framework will make it possible to save a total of more than 4 million kilowatts of capacity by 1990. Incidentally, the capacity of Grand Coulee, the largest hydroelectric power station in the United States, is slightly over 2 million kilowatts.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN CONFERENCE ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD041635 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee]

[Text] A conference has been held at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee with the participation of leaders of republic ministries and departments and executives of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee apparatus and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. It made a detailed and comprehensive examination of questions of the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and of active preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference.

In the light of the decisions of the historic 25th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress, he said, major political and socioeconomic tasks are being resolved in our republic. Their successful fulfillment requires and all-round intensification of organizational and political education work. A great deal is being done in this area. Industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-month plan for the sale and production of the majority of the major types of goods, and tens of millions of rubles worth of them have been sold above the target since the beginning of the year. Considerable work is being done in capital construction, agriculture, transport and other sectors of the national economy.

At the same time there is the task of insuring the further growth of the economy, science and culture. For this it is essential to assess what has been achieved more critically, and seek out and utilize additional reserves everywhere. And we have such reserves, and considerable ones at that. Above all we must achieve the elimination of the laggardness of a number of enterprises. This applies particularly to the coal industry where individual mines are not coping with the targets for fuel extraction. Certain nonferrous metallurgy enterprises and also enterprises in the chemical, light, meat and dairy industries are lagging behind. For this reason the national economy has been undersupplied with a considerable quantity of different products. This situation must be rectified in the immediate future.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev particularly stressed the importance of the speediest increase in labor productivity, production growth rates and work quality in industry and the acceleration of technical progress and the startup of newly commissioned capacities. Enterprises such as the Alma-Ata cotton combine, the Kustanay worsted cloth combine, the Kapchagay china plant and certain others are still starting up production capacities too slowly. Violations of labor and technical discipline, industrial sanitation, labor safety and environmental protection have not been eradicated everywhere. All steps must be taken to eliminate these and other shortcomings.

The work of enterprises producing consumer goods requires particular attention. In the time remaining to the end of the year it is important to make up the shortfall in the production of a number of goods in heavy demand, including products from the food, meat and dairy industries, where deviation from the established range is frequently permitted. It is also necessary to increase the output of good products for children. Questions of improving the quality of output must continue to be the focus of attention; on no account must there be any backsliding here.

Speaking of capital construction, Comrade D. A. Kunayev devoted particular attention to reserves and opportunities for the on-schedule commissioning of production and cultural and consumer service projects and apartment blocks.

It is essential to make speedier and fuller use of resources allocated to construction and to increase the rate of construction at every enterprise and building under construction. Above all attention must be paid to construction projects nearing completion in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, the power industry and light industry, and to the daily monitoring of the construction of both production and residential and cultural and consumer service projects. Comprehensive preparation for work under winter conditions is an urgent task for industrial and construction ministries and departments and enterprise and construction site collectives. Attention must be paid to this even now.

In the anniversary year there is a great deal to be done by sovkhozes, kolkhozes and the republic's agricultural organs. While organizing good crop tending and preparing for the harvest steps must be taken at the same time to increase the rate of fodder procurements for livestock, achieve an increase in the production and sale to the state of grain, meat and other arable and livestock products and accelerate the construction of elevators, storage facilities and other projects.

The successful implementation of the big tasks set by the party for working people in industry, capital construction, agriculture, transport, science and culture requires party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and the leaders of ministries, departments industrial enterprises, construction sites, farms and institutions to raise the standard of organizational and political work in collectives to a higher level, Comrade D. A. Kunayev stressed. Frequently many useful decisions are made at local level but their implementation is not ensured by daily efficient monitoring. Therefore it is extremely important to considerably step up the work of people's control organs and also the Ministry of Finances, the Gosbank, the All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments and their institutions at local level, and the corresponding services of other ministries and departments.

More attention should be paid to questions of improving the population's medical, trade and cultural and consumer services. The Ministry of Trade and the Kazakhstan Union of Consumers' Societies must resolutely eliminate the existing shortcomings.

The leaders of all sectors are obliged to strictly observe the Leninist style in work involving working people's letters, listen keenly to their needs and establish full order in organizing the reception of citizens.

The press, television and radio and all the republic's mass information and propaganda media are required to participate more actively in the resolution of all national economic tasks. Their duty is to always keep abreast with the times and with increased demands and to provide fuller and more accessible coverage of the progress of the struggle to implement party and government decisions, the socioeconomic program of the 10th 5-Year Plan, questions of socialist competition and the dissemination of leading experience. At the same time it is important to make valid criticism of those who take an irresponsible attitude to their duties and the fulfillment of adopted decisions. In their turn party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments and the leaders of collectives must react in a timely and businesslike manner to critical articles in the press and take exhaustive measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev also dwelt on questions of further strengthening public order, in which not only administrative but also public organs must participate more actively.

In conclusion Comrade D. A. Kunayev expressed confidence that the communists and all the working people of the republic will do everything to successfully resolve the tasks set by the party in fulfilling the plan and pledges for the final year and the 5-year plan as a whole, and will mark the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party and the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

Participating in the conference's work were K.M. Auchadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, Yu N. Trofimov, members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau, and S.S. Dzhenbayev and V.F. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau.

ASHKHABADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES MANPOWER QUESTIONS

LD041529 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 10 June--The state of and measures to improve the use of labor resources and the training of cadres of mass trades in the light of the demands of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 5 June 1979 "The Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Report on Work To Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions" and the resolution of the 17th Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum on this question were examined at an obkom plenum today. The report was delivered by P. Annaorazov, member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Ashkhabadisky Obkom. A corresponding resolution was adopted on the question examined. A.A. Durdyyev, candidate member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Ashkhabad Gorkom, and Yu. L. Kireyev, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Trade and Planning and Financial Organs Department, participated in the work of the plenum.

CPSU OBKOM PLENUMS HELD IN BELORUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, GEORGIA

LD041533 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 June 1980 front-pages a 500-word BELTA report entitled "Improving Work With Young People" on an 11 June Grodnenskiy Obkom Plenum, which discussed progress in implementing the 12th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum resolution "On a Comprehensive Plan for Work on the Communist Education of the Republic's Young People" and the further improvement of the party leadership of the Komsomol organization. The report was delivered at the plenum by obkom First Secretary L.G. Kletskov.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 June 1980 carries on page 3 a 300-word KAZTAG report entitled "Party Obkom Plenum" on a Karagandinskiy Obkom plenum held on an unspecified date. The plenum reportedly discussed the further improvement of work involving the working people's letters and the organization of their reception. The report was delivered at the plenum by obkom Second Secretary Zh.Sh. Kalmagambetov. The plenum was also addressed by obkom First Secretary A.G. Korkin.

KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 21 June carries on page 2 a 250-word KAZTAG report entitled "Obkom Plenum" on an undated plenum of Chimkentskiy Obkom which reportedly discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in developing capital construction in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by obkom Second Secretary N.G. Davydov.

KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 22 June carries on page 2 a 300-word KAZTAG report on an undated plenum of Aktyubinskiy Obkom which reportedly discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in selecting, placing and training cadres in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress, the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The report was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.A. Liventsov.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 June carries on page 4 a 500-word GRUZINFORM report on an undated Adzharskiy Obkom plenum held in Batumi which discussed the tasks of the Adzharskaya Oblast Party Organization in improving the selection, placement and education of cadres and noted "serious mistakes" being permitted in work with cadres. The report was delivered by V. Papunidze, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Adzharskiy Obkom.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6 JULY

LD070230 [Editorial Reports] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain has been gathered in from 500,000 hectares in Kazakhstan. Southern rayons in Chimkentskaya Oblast have already completed the cereal harvest and are selling grain to the state. (0100 GMT)

Harvesting of wheat and barley has been completed in Andizhan Oblast. Some farms have obtained yields of 32 quintals per hectare. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes have completed the grain sales plan. (0200 GMT)

The Kuban embarks on the mass harvest of barley. Rains in July have caused the flattening of barley, which makes the harvest more difficult. Winter wheat in the region occupies 1.5 million hectares. In the south Rostovskaya Oblast is ready for harvest of winter wheat. Orel and other regions of the Don have started harvesting winter grain. (0500 GMT)

The hot summer has sped up the development of grain in the virgin lands. Preparations for receiving the new grain have been completed by 33 enterprises. All agricultural machinery has been repaired. (1200 GMT)

REPORT ON FODDER HARVEST, STORAGE PROGRESS

LD041451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "Haymaking in Progress"]

[Text] Haymaking is in full swing in the country's fields and meadows. Thousands upon thousands of fodder-producing links, teams and detachments are preparing hay, grass meal and cured hay and laying in early silage of mixed grasses. This year the grasses have been a success almost everywhere, and the possibility exists of laying in sufficient fodder, creating the necessary carryover stock of fodder and ensuring that livestock have enough feed for the winter. Increased livestock productivity and production of livestock raising products largely depends on the way in which the matter is arranged today and the labor of people and machines organized.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the importance of creating a sound fodder base and expressed confidence "that, given the present level of our whole economy and the present scale of spending on livestock raising, it is possible to cope much more quickly with this problem, as with others."

There is considerable potential for this. Fodder fields are increasingly being irrigated, and fertile fields on arable land are being set aside for fodder. In rayons, oblasts, krays and republic headquarters for fodder procurement, processing and storage are operating in a compatible manner, as at grain harvest time. Complex equipment is being created for the new sector, so that machine operator detachments can work in just as comprehensive a manner as harvesting and transportation subdivisions do in the grainfields.

It is no accident, therefore, that Don machine operators, in developing the socialist competition to achieve the highest results in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, have formulated one of their mottoes as follows: "Show as Much Concern for feed as for Grain."

Not so long ago all rayons here, as a rule, reported in the fall that the farms had full supplies through the end of the stabling period. An impressive carryover stock had even been formed, as the reports testified. But the winter snows had not yet started to thaw before milk yields and weight increases fell.

The point is that those reports were filled up with tons of hay, straw, silage.... But they did not reflect the qualitative aspect of the matter. As a result, livestock was undernourished, and the "18-month reserve" hardly sufficed or else did not suffice until spring.

It is not tonnage but the number of fodder units procured for each animal that is now becoming the basic indicator. In addition, the task has been set of expending all fodder in a preliminarily prepared form, balanced in terms of all nutritious components and, above all, in terms of protein.

This idea is not new in itself. It has not been possible to realize it on a wide scale owing to the shortage of processing capacities. This is why all possible approval is merited by the initiative of those farms, rayons and oblasts which, in the city's patronage of the countryside, regard as of paramount importance the planning and construction, with the help of industrial enterprises, of good-quality fodder stores and plants and shops to prepare fodder for feeding to animals.

Thus, in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast this year it is planned to produce twice as much fodder as last year. It has been decided her to construct 44 covered and 7 mechanized threshing facilities with the help of patrons and to commission 7 drying units, 14 silage stores and as many grain stores, 76 fodder shops and a whole series of other projects.

Vinnitskaya Oblast farmers have drawn conclusions from the lessons of past years and are also producing fodder in a new way. Comprehensive plans for the accelerated development of livestock farms have been drawn up here with the help of the collective of the Ukrainian Fodder Scientific Research Institute. A broad program to put the sector on an industrial footing has also been elaborated in the Ukraine as a whole.

In Kazakhstan, which possesses huge reserves for developing the production of meat, milk, wool and other products of livestock raising, machine operators are now cutting 100 and more quintals of grasses per hectare of cultivated meadows. The area of natural hayfields here has increased by 7 million hectares as a result of improving unproductive tracts. More than 3,000 fodder-procurement complexes have been created in the republic. Their work front is truly boundless--30 million hectares!

All Central Asian and Caucasian republics, RSFSR oblasts and krays, the Ukraine and Moldavia are carrying out mass fodder procurement these days. The fodder fields in Belorussia are dominated by high-yield crops rich in protein, carbohydrates and other nourishing components. The area sown to corn here has almost doubled. Five times more rape, oil radishes and other early maturing fodder crops have been sown. They can be harvested only 6 weeks after the shoots appear.

By Monday 16 June natural and sown grasses had been cut on 8.06 million hectares. In south Uzbekistan corn of the second sowing is already sprouting. These tracts are at once tilled and top-dressed in order to obtain 60-70 quintals of corn grain per hectare where 30-40 quintals of winter wheat have already been harvested. More than 30,000 hectares have been allocated in the republic for second sowings. Corn is sown here along with haricot beans, which will make it possible to obtain a supplementary harvest of protein.

In Stavropolskiy Kray corn for silage is being sown on tracts where grasses have just been cut, but in combination with sunflowers and sorghum.

Unfortunately, the good herbage has given rise in places to complacency and the desire to wait: Let the grass grow some more, people say. This practice often results in delays over haymaking and, consequently, in a deterioration in the quality of prepared fodder and the loss of a considerable quantity of nutrients. It is important to prevent this. Local economic and Soviet organs must place the course of the very important fodder procurement campaign under their constant control.

This year has brought many promising innovations to the fodder field. They must all become public property and find broad application in everyday practice.

HAY HARVEST WITH AIM FOR SECOND CUT URGED

LD031511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Agricultural review by livestock technician M. Glinka: "Laying in Greater Fodder Stocks"]

[Text] Mass fodder procurement is underway in most parts of the country. This year's weather conditions are helping grasses to develop. In most areas the harvest of grasses is up to last year. Despite the fact that the cool summer has delayed the development of the plants in a number of places, the time for mass haymaking has arrived everywhere. This year it has one important characteristic: In order to increase fodder production it is essential this year to make particularly wide use of the multi-harvest method of utilizing grasses. This necessitates carrying out the first harvest as quickly as possible without waiting for the grasses to flower. The best time to harvest grasses is when cereals are beginning to form shoots and ears and when legumes are budding. Here all operations must be organized in such a way as to ensure that the first harvest is completed by the time the full flowering stage has been reached. Science and practice have proved that, when grasses are harvested at this time, the nutritional value of the fodder obtained is increased by more than 50 percent and the farm is able to carry out another harvest of grasses, so that both the quality and the quantity of fodder is increased.

This is exactly how progressive farms in Tomskaya Oblast decided to do their haymaking. Following their initiative, this year the oblast's farmers and machine operators pledged to complete the laying in of hay and cured hay in a month, but the end of July. This will make it possible not only to improve the quality of fodder but also release people and equipment before grain harvesting time.

A number of rayons in Khabarovskiy Kray are also slow in getting haymaking underway and in preparing fodder procurement equipment. The other day the Krasnoyarskiy Krayispolkom ran a check on the preparedness of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for haymaking. It revealed a disturbing picture: It turns out that one in five pickup balers, one in seven cultivators, 6 percent of tractor-drawn mowers and 130 grass meal units are not yet ready for work. It is not surprising that the quality of fodder is poor on the kray's farms--last year one-fourth of silage, one-third of cured hay and almost half of all hay was substandard. It is to be hoped that the measures taken in the kray will enable the situation to be rectified.

The harvesting of fodder has been well organized by many farms in the Baltic republics. In the Lithuanian SSR, for example, more than 10 percent of grasses have been harvested. While in Radvilishskiy and Shilutskiy rayons the figure is more than 20 percent. There are many farms there which have produced more than 50 tons of grass meal per vitamin meal unit.

In the Latvian SSR 17 percent of the area sown to grasses had been harvested by 20 June, while the figures for Yelgavskiy and Rizhskiy rayons were 35 and 39 percent respectively. Following the initiative of workers in Valmiyerskiy, Rezeknenskiy and Talsinskiy rayons, competition is underway in the republic to complete the first harvest of grasses within tight schedules of 20-25 days.

In Belorussia competition among fodder harvest workers is being led by machine operators in Minskaya and Brestskaya oblasts. Farms in Mogilevskaya Oblast are behind schedule in the harvesting of grasses, having harvested a mere 5 percent to date. In this sphere the work of preparing artificially dried fodder is only slowing getting underway and the majority of vitamin meal units have still not been put into operation.

By no means all equipment is being employed in the hayfields of Kustanayskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. In these and several other oblasts in Kazakhstan this year's harvest of perennial grasses is below the planned amount on account of the weather conditions. Thus it is more important than ever to speedily harvest the natural grasses. Those farms which, without wasting a single day, launched into the harvest of fodder, threw all available equipment into haymaking and are making extensive use of such tried and tested techniques as hay pressing have the right idea.

Although in the Turkmen SSR as a whole more than 20 percent of hay and around 40 percent of the planned amount of cured hay has been stored, fodder harvest in the republic's various oblasts is very patchy. While leading farms have already completed the second alfalfa harvest, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tashauzskaya Oblast have still not completed the first. That is why the plan for cured hay harvest is being fulfilled worst of all there. While farms in Askhabadskaya Oblast have almost reached their targets for the procurement of this fodder, in Tashauzkaya Oblast work is only just getting underway in the cured hay trenches.

Farms in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan are successfully fulfilling their pledges for the harvest of hay and cured hay, and grasses are being ensiled in the RSFSR at a more rapid rate than last year. Fodder procurement operations are becoming more intensive by the day.

REPORT ON BELORUSSIAN AGRICULTURE, PLENUM CITED

ID041625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Special correspondents V. Kozhemyako, A. Simurov report: "In a Shock-Work Direction: At the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Grodno--Belorussia's agriculture has moved forward appreciably in the present 5-year plan. Its material and technical base has strengthened. Nearly R5.8 billion in capital investments have been channeled into the sector's development in the first 4 years, which is 30 percent more than in the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The power-to-worker ratio in agriculture has increased nearly 50 percent. More than 500,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed and more organic and mineral fertilizers are being applied every year. All this has made it possible, despite unfavorable weather conditions in 3 of the 4 years, to increase the grain production 15 percent compared with the same period of the previous 5-year plan, to increase meat production 25 percent, milk 22 percent and eggs 71 percent. Plans for the sale to the state of potatoes, sugar beets, milk, eggs and wool have been fulfilled.

These figures and facts were cited from the platform of the routine Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum.

The plenum discussed the report of N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party, Soviet and Economic Organs in Further Increasing the Production and Procurements and Improving the Quality of Livestock Products in the Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum," and also a report "On the High-Efficiency Utilization of Energy Resources and the Organization of Feed Production on an Industrial Footing on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Grodnenskaya Oblast," delivered by L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the party obkom.

This plenum, held in Grodno, did not take place in quite the ordinary way. On the eve of the plenum a republic seminar devoted to leading experience in the utilization of energy resources in the countryside and the organization of feed production began work here in the oblast. And after hearing the reports the plenum participants spent 2 days familiarizing themselves with the state of affairs in kolkhozes and sovkhozes here. The general opinion is that this helped people to study in greater depth and more specifically the problem under examination and to look more exactingly at their work, which enriched the subsequent discussion and the resolutions adopted.

The interest in the Grodnenskaya Oblast workers' experience is no accident. More than 150 quintals of meat is already produced per 100 hectares of land in the oblast, that is, a target has been reached which the republic must achieve. Here feed production has been singled out as an independent sector. Feed harvest is carried out using progressive techniques by 380 mechanized detachments, and their remuneration is an incentive not only to the quantity, but also the quality of the output.

The participants in the plenum and the republic seminar had the opportunity to see for themselves the results of a creative attitude toward resolving existing tasks. Thus on the "put k kommunizmu" and "progress" kolkhozes they familiarized themselves with the unified, interlinked technological-organizational line for obtaining feed raw material, harvesting processing and storing it, preparing and distributing feed. On the Lenin and Voronetskiy kolkhozes they studied experience in efficiently organized engineering backup services for farm activity and the skillful operation of machinery. On the Novodvorskiy Sovkhoz they inquired in detail about the practice of creating reserve, carryover stocks of feed....

There are many examples of an innovative approach to work in other oblasts of the republic too. They were also mentioned at the plenum--as evidence of the great potential for the further accelerated development of agriculture. At the same time shortcomings were exposed in a principled way and their causes were analyzed.

It was noted that over the 4 years the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the republic increased only 18.8 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, as against the plan target of 23.4 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to fulfill plans for the sale to the state of grain, flax fiber and vegetables. There was a shortfall of 183,000 tons of livestock and poultry, taking the additional target into account, of course, the weather conditions had an impact. But nonetheless people in Minskaya Oblast, for instance, were able to increase meat and milk production even in these conditions.

Or take, for instance, the grain problem. Osnezhirskiy Kolkhoz in Bretskaya Oblast, Peramoga Kolkhoz in Gomelskaya Oblast and a number of others consistently obtain more than 40 quintals of grain per hectares despite any weather complications. [paragraph continues]

In Grodnenskaya Oblast even last year's severe drought did not prevent four rayons from growing and harvesting 20-25 quintals in all. That is the effect of a high standard of farming and constant concern for improving soil fertility. At the same time there are sometimes farms nearby where the yield is incomparably lower. Why? The plenum participants noted the reasons. They are, above all, the poor utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers, the poor quality of seed material, protracted sowing schedule and a defective grain area structure. Diversity in yield levels reflects differing management standards. This situation must be improved everywhere.

According to preliminary calculations, in the near future Belorussia will have to increase the annual sale of livestock and poultry to the state by at least 2 million tons, and that of milk to 7 million tons, that is, an increase of 69 and 75 percent respectively compared with last year. This task is realistic, though difficult. In order to cope with it, the plenum participants said, it is necessary to carry out more rapidly a radical transition to intensive methods of conducting this work.

The basis of success is a radical improvement in fodder production. As yet serious omissions are still having an impact here. As a rule, compared with the norms calculated for the planned livestock productivity, fodder reaches only 66 percent of requirements every year. And yet more than 3 million hectares of agricultural land--meadows and pastures--are still "working" at only--one-third of their potential fertility. As a result of the mismanagement which has been permitted to occur, about 600,000 hectares of meadow land have reverted to their original state of total neglect over the last 10 years.

These are the plenum's instructions on this score: The next-5-year plan must be a period of the most active work in fodder production. Measures have been laid down for its further industrialization. The procurement of sufficient fodder cannot be ensured without the sector's all-round intensification. This will make it possible to resolve successfully the task set by the plenum: reserve stocks must total at least 25-30 percent of annual fodder requirements.

The plenum noted the need for the more purposeful implementation of the specialization and concentration of production, and in particular social livestock raising. The practice whereby some places orient themselves purely toward the construction of new complexes without concerning themselves with the modernization and expansion of existing livestock units was condemned. As yet agroindustrial integration is developing only slowly. Some workers in the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Gosplan and the leaders of ministries directly responsible for this new and promising business were subjected to sharp criticism in this connection.

The speakers noted that in order to ensure the successful resolution of existing tasks it is important to mobilize not only material and technical resources but, above all, people's energy, will and knowledge. Much depends on machine operator cadres. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan 92,000 machine operators were trained in the republic and 53,600 improved their skills. These are rather impressive figures. But a check shows that many of them did not stay on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The same thing happens with agricultural specialists. And there is essentially one main reason: Inadequate concern for stabilizing the cadres. For instance, about 7,000 machine operators and 6,000 specialists are still acutely in need of housing. Working and living conditions for stockmen must be further improved.

The style and methods of party leadership of agriculture were analyzed at the plenum from the standpoints of today's high demands. Here you can no longer get by with the traditional, customary ways and means. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to persistently improve all organizational and political work among the masses. The activity of Volkovyssk Gorkom in Grodnenskaya Oblast is notable for precisely this. The party committee and M.I. Girut, its first secretary, skillfully support and develop people's initiative and orient them toward what is new and advanced. Here is another example also alluded to at the plenum--Dubrovenskiy Raykom in Vitebskaya Oblast. It substitutes numerous sessions and conferences for animated, on-the-spot organizational work, and its extensive, but purely declarative, decisions often remain on paper.

In connection with such cases the speakers recalled the demand of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum to step up and toughen control over the fulfillment of plan targets and adopted decisions. Of course, this has nothing in common with the practice which has taken root, for instance, in Chausskiy Party Raykom. In the last 2 years one in every two farm managers has been summoned before the party to account for himself, and one in five has been summoned twice. Penalties have been imposed on many leaders and specialists of rayon organs and many secretaries of primary party organizations This gives rise to nervousness and uncertainty in cadres' work. Obviously, lack of experience is making itself felt in the case of N.Ye. Krasko, raykom first secretary, and Mogilevskiy Party Obkom is giving poor assistance to the oblast's party workers in mastering the Leninist style of leadership.

The speakers spoke with concern of the need to improve the work style of certain agricultural organs. For instance, in the past 17 months the Borisovksiy Rayispolkom Agriculture Administration has received more than 1,800 orders, instructions and recommendations from various bodies. It has itself referred more than 1,500 documents "downward" and "upward." What is the point of such paper work?

A special role in resolving the taks examined at the plenum belongs to the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs. The plenum participants stressed the need to increase their militance and more actively mount competition for the successful fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions.

Working people in the Belorussian countryside are on the threshold of the harvest toil. This year it will be particularly complex and itense because, as a result of the protracted, cold spring, both winter and spring crops are ripening at the same time. The plenum demanded that all party, soviet and agricultural organs complete preparations for the harvest more rapidly and to a higher standard and greet it fully armed.

An important speech was delivered at the plenum by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The plenum outlined concrete measures for a further upsurge in agricultural production in the republic and in its most important sector--social livestock raising--and for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

'Extremely High' Meat-Production Goals Set

LD041411 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 June 1980 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 12,000-word abbreviated version of the report "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party, Soviet and Economic Organs To Further Increase Production and Procurements and Improve the Quality of Livestock Products in the Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum" delivered by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum that "began 18 June in Grodno."

Dementey starts with a general survey of problems in stockraising in the republic, noting the impact of the "difficult drought conditions" but dismissing as "unjustified" attempts to blame "weather conditions alone" for the sector's poor performance.

He continues: "During the last winter compared with the previous one, as of 1 June on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes livestock and poultry sales showed a decrease of 9,000 tons or 3 percent; meat purchases, live weight, a decrease of 23,000 tons or 6 percent; milk production, a decrease of 78,000 tons or 5 percent; milk procurements, a decrease of 29,000 tons or 2 percent. Because of the lack of the necessary quantity of green fodder, livestock productivity did not improve even in May.

"As you can see, the situation demands resolute action. For us to achieve the planned production and procurements of livestock products, organization and discipline must be improved to the maximum and the responsibility of all our cadres for the fate of plans and pledges must be heightened. In order to fulfill unconditionally the targets set for 1980, 710,000 tons of livestock and poultry and 2.13 million tons of milk will have to be procured in the second half of the year, which is, respectively, 9 percent and 8 percent more than was procured in the same period last year."

Dementey briefly lists measures to achieve this aim, then focuses on problems of meat production:

"The most acute of the multifarious problems of stockraising's development is increasing meat production and procurements. To fundamentally rectify the situation, meat purchases from all categories of arms must be raised by 330,000-350,000 tons, to the level of the 1980 target. The increase in meat production per 100 hectares of agricultural land on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be at least 8 quintals per year. That is the only way not only of stopping the decline in per-capita consumption of meat products but of actually increasing it somewhat compared with the highest level achieved previously.

"To ensure the more rapid growth of meat sales to the state, the structure of meat production must persistently be improved, stockraising sectors must be combined in the most expedient fashion and hog and poultry raising must be eeveloped more rapidly. Of course, in view of the peculiarities of the republic's fodder production, cattle raising will continue to occupy a leading place in increasing the meat balance. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes alone must increase the sale of beef to the state by 170,000-180,000 tons--that is, almost double the increase achieved in 1976-1980. All the work to increase beef production must be based on intensifying raising and fattening, increasing weight standards. Merely raising the surrender weight of young animals to 400 kg--that is, achieving a level already attained by many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and by Grodnenskaya Oblast as a whole--would make it possible to obtain about another 100,000 tons of cattle, live weight. Every oblast must achieve that indicator.

"As for increasing the numbers of cattle, the average annual increase on all farms must be at least 5 percent, and on specialized farms 6-8 percent. That kind of correlation between increased productivity and increased numbers of animals is the best guarantee of ensuring the planned volume of cattle sales to the state. But as yet, unfortunately, the increase in production comes mainly from increased numbers of cattle, and a slight increase in surrender weight is being achieved only at the expense of increased (by 110 days) raising and fattening times. Young cattle are kept for almost 30 months--and certain rayons and farms more than 36 months--between birth and sale, instead of for 16-18 months.

This situation is the result of serious omissions in the organization of cattle raising and fattening."

Dementey then details at considerable length the deficiencies in particular sectors of stockraising and in fodder production.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA for 21 June carries on pages 1-4, under the headline "By Persistently Improving Work Practice, Climb to New Heights in Developing Agriculture," the 21,000-word apparent text of the speech delivered--presumably 20 June--at the plenum by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Masherov deliberates on the problems and tasks of the republic's agriculture as a whole, and offers the following general observationson stockraising performance.

"While persistently solving the range of problems associated with the steady development of arable farming, party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must achieve a major breakthrough in the conduct of stockraising. The task is simply this: to make this vitally important sector highly productive. This is dictated, first, by the need to considerably improve the supplying of the population with meat and milk, and, second, by the interests of strengthening the kokhoz and sovkhoz economy, since stockraising accounts for 77 percent of the commodity output produced by the republic's agriculture.

"The levels we must achieve in the immediate future must also be determined on the basis of those circumstances. And these levels, as has already been said in Comrade N.I. Dementey's report, will be extremely high. According to preliminary calculation, we have to increase annual sales to the state of livestock and poultry to at least 2 million tons, and milk sales to 7 million tons. Production per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the public sector must be at least 200 quintals of livestock and poultry and 800 quintals of milk--increases of 69 and 75 percent, respectively, compared with last year.

"It is precisely this that should be the starting point when there is discussion of stockraising's future development and of comparing the present results with the high demands of the future. However, if we work at today's standard, with the growth rate of meat and milk production that has prevailed over the last 10 years, it will take a minimum of 20 years to achieve the aforementioned levels. That time is simply intolerable in view of the present situation with regard to supplying the population with foodstuffs. We must set ourselves the aim of achieving the aforementioned figures in as short a time as possible. All our cadres must explain that this is not just an economic question. It is assuming profound political significance, and it must be resolved using all available forces and means and on a broad front. Of course, there will be considerable difficulties, but the task is entirely feasible.